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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT 1284 Tons Register, J. R. Luckes, Commander, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to S. Burstall & Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE EIGHTH MAY.—The fine very Fast Sailing Clipper Ship BRUNELLE, 1122 Tons, A. Orkney, Commander, has excellent accommodation for families or individuals. Apply to Captain Orkney on board, or to

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY, The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. Shapcott, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding.

For terms apply to Captain Shapcott, on board or to,

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.—The Steamer ARMENIAN arrived from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons, and 350 H. P.,) Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 27th April, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st April 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Friday the 25th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain Burne, will be despatched for the above on TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 9 A. M. from noon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, not in the Ship on that date.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," with Mails and Passengers, for Kurrachee, and thence should sufficient inducement offer for Muscat, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw steamer CORINGA, to Beypoor, (touching at the usual ports on the Coast) on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE BOMBAY STEAM N. Co.'s Steamer "PIONEER," Captain Mason, will be dispatched for the above Ports on the 10th May next.

For Freight and Cabin passage and further particulars apply at the Co.'s Office, Medow Street to

L. C. De MENEZES.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Co.'s Office, 18th April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on MONDAY the 28th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

21st April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching a Steamer to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—

On Saturday the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. De MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

21st April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Tauston, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new fast-sailing Screw, steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE 197 Tons Register, Captain Main' will be despatched on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For First Class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B. This steamer has very superior accommodation for first Class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Ekaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Kennington*, Edwards, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the *Mary Shephard*, are requested to send their respective Bills of Lading to the undersigned without delay for counter-signatures, otherwise the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MARTIN YOUNG & Co.

"JOSHUA" FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by this vessel are informed that a General Average Bond will have to be signed before delivery orders are countersigned Captain Bartlet will land and warehouse all unclaimed goods as they come to hand, at expense and risk of Consignees.

COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd April 1862. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Douglas Castle*, Steele Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ship's Deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Agents for Captain Steele.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Glenelva*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land them at their expense and risk, Captain Muir will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left his vessel's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Burlington*, Captain Howes, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive the same as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by the undersigned at the expence and risk of the concerned, Captain Howes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package, after it has once left his vessel's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Captain Howes.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of Cargo per *Dewa Gungadhur*, Captain Jas. Mackenzie, from Liverpool, that the said ship is now ready to discharge her Cargo, and that all goods for which boats are not provided by their Consignees when they come to hand will be landed by the undersigned at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain
of the *Dewa Gungadhur*.

Bombay, 22nd April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire dan
Life Insurance Coma-npy

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Ferozepore 21st March 1862, and bearing the name of Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker, whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned Framjee Cowasjee do hereby give Notice that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons still continues to be conducted by me, and that the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded in the papers or to give notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is under my sole control, and all persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker in relation thereto. Dated this day, 8th April 1862.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received:—

		Rs.
BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam..................	Each	6½
Common double seam	,,	5
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain	,,	13½
Malacca ditto, polished	,,	10½
No. 1 Men's Match, polished	,,	7½
Ditto plain	,,	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd	Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound	,,	6½
Also—		
CLAPSHAW'S BATS	Each	6½
RACKET KIT.		
RACKETS, very superior	Each	15
BALLS..	Per doz.	2½

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

India Freehold Land Colonisation, Trust, and Agency Association (Limited.)

Fully Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act.
Capital £100,000 in 100,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £500,000.

Deposit on application, 5s. per Share. It is calculated that this deposit will be sufficient for the early operations of the Association, but no Call to exceed 5s. per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Directors.

Francis Lascelles, Esq., Oak Hill Park, Hampstead (late Civil and Session Judge, India.)
Wm. Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., managing director (late superintendent engineer, India).
William Whiteside, Esq., 7, Westbourne-terrace, W.
Major Frederick Ditmas (late Madras Engineers). Croydon.
A. Steedman, Esq., merchant, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and 6, Upper Park-road, Hampstead.
David Brown, Esq., 146, Leadenhall-street.

Bankers.

Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, Barnett, and Co., 62, Lombard street.
The Oriental Bank Corporation, in India.

Solicitor.

R. D. Hughes, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Brokers.

Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 38, Thorgmorton-street.
Secretary.—E. J. Ray, Esq.
Offices.—2, New Broad-street, E.C.

Agents in India.

Bengal—M. A. Pittans, Esq., Calcutta.
Madras—Arthur Lascelles, Esq.
North-West Provinces—Major E. Fiott Ferris, Rampore.
Bombay—Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are:—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.

2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.

3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are:—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgage, and commissions on agency operations.

2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowed in on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.

3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent to the Shareholders, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency.

LAWRENCE & Co.

WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING for a gentleman in or near the Fort. Address Terms T. E. B. *Gazette* Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT POONA.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN received by Henry P. Cassidy.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3. FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Office of the Auditor of Public Works Accounts—one 1st Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper and one 2nd Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper, on salaries of Rupees 150 and Rupees 100 respectively.

Apply to the undersigned.

W. R. DICKINSON, Lieut. Col.,
Auditor of P. W. Accounts.

WANTED.

A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office*.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (Powder Works Road.) For further particulars apply to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, at Messrs. Wallace & Co.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narbalwalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW, close to Messrs. Herbert and Co., lately occupied by Mr. R. T. Crossley. For particulars, apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1ST PROXIMO, An extensively commodious upper roomed House, with or without furniture, for six months or more, situated on the Parell road, Byculla, adjacent to the Byculla Church, and Railway Station. Apply to Heerajee Manockjee at

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq.

TO LET.

FOR one or two months, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the Grant Buildings. Apply to "A. F. H." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN APOLLO STREET, suitable for the Office of a Barrister or a Merchant. Apply to "H. C.," at this Office.

TO LET.

A LARGE GODOWN, from the 1st proximo, well ventilated and situated in Bora Bazaar Street. Apply to

Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SONS.
29, Apollo Street.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

A FINE Airy, Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to

EDULJEE CURSETJEE MADON.
Borah Bazar Street Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Medy Bay with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

LARGE AND AIRY BUNGALOWS, &c. To be Let as follows:—

3 Bungalows in Byculla—One of which is near the Jewish Church, commanding an excellent view of Breach Candy—one in Bellasis Road, and another is quite new near Mrs. Lake's.

3 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one large and airy Bungalow in Grant Road.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also six houses and two shops in the Fort.

MRS. HERR.

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. McAULEY, 28, Apollo Street, Fort.—On Commission, and to be sold off at reduced prices to close an account, the following articles:—Bonnets, Dresses, Head-dresses, Shawls, &c. &c.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barège Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Buruvates.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Also,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barège and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black Barège, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zouve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.
"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and pomptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and index. By W. Theobald, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Third Call of Rs. 1,000 per share on second Issue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the "Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited" are required to pay a Third Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

Bombay, 9th April 1862.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 29th April at noon.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, 16th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT SLIP with all its appurtenances as it lies at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Store Room, at Colaba.

A pair of Marine Engines of 24 Horse power, with spare gear, well adapted for steamers in the Surat Line, lying as above.

For particulars apply to the Manager Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, Fort.

L. C. DeMENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND.

A FRESH supply of Best Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Boque, Feather Fans, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co.,
Medow Street.

MADRAS COTTON CULTIVATION.

JUST RECEIVED.—Handbook to the Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency, &c. By J. T. Wheeler, &c.—Price Rs. 5.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON, in first-rate order, with moveable Coach Box, Apron and German Glass Shutters for the Monsoon, together with Waterproof Cover, moveable back seat for a child, and a Pole and Shafts complete. Price Rs. 700. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
and
East Street Poona.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazett*. Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba: Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following FRAMED PICTURES, consisting of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS and ENGRAVINGS remain available:—

	Rs.
HOME: The Soldier's Return; a new and favourite coloured print, in ornamental broad gold frame, 31 by 25½ *inside measurement* ...	75
TURNER'S ULYSSES, a fine Chromolithograph, framed in broad gilt beading	75
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, a Family Chorus. Mother and three Children; finely coloured, very elegantly framed in broad ornamental gold frame, 31 by 25	70
FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD, by *Ryall*, after *Ansdell*, fine engraving, framed in English maple, 41 by 33	95
SHOEING THE HORSE, and the Halt, *Ansdell*, framed in English maple, 35 by 28, *each* ...	64
SISTERS AT THE HOLY WELL, a coloured engraving, rosewood frame, 22 by 27 ...	45
THE DOGS OF MOUNT ST. BERNARD rescuing a Traveller, a Baxtereograph, varnished and massively framed in imitation of oils, 23½ by 17	50
FRITH'S fine Picture of "Life at the Seaside," the Painting in Her Majesty's Collection, maple frame and gilt beading, 45½ by 25 ...	75
ABSOLOM'S "Saturday Night" and "Sunday Morning," 40 by 28. The pair	60
TAYLOR'S "Weighing the Deer," India proof, maple frame and gilt beading, 39 by 29 ...	64
HERRING'S "Farm Yard," India proof Ditto. ditto. 37 by 26	64
ANSDELL'S "Gardener's Daughter," early proof, walnut wood and gilt beading, 32½ by 28 ...	64
LANDSEER'S "Highland Drovers," India proof, oak frame and gilt beading, 38 by 27	64
KNIGHT'S "Waterloo Heroes," scarce, maple frame, gilt beading, 38½ by 26	75
TAYLOR'S "Halting at a Highland Boothie," proof maple frames and gilt beading 35½ by 28	64
ANSDELL'S "The Halt," India proof, maple frames and gilt beading, 35½ by 28 ...	64
LANDSEER'S Picture representing "*Poney and Dogs*," Favourites of Her Majesty, maple frames and beading, 29 by 24, each	45
LANDSEER'S "Good Doggie," maple frame and gilt beading, 23½ by 21½	45
TURNER'S "Venice," an Art Union Picture, maple frame and gilt beading, 29 by 21 ...	45
TURNER'S "Moonlight at Millbank," a chromo framed in beading	20
SAARBOROUGH, near Treves, chromo after Harding	38
HARDING'S "The Corsair's Isle," fine engraving, oak frame and gilt beading, 29 by 21 ...	45
ANSDELL'S "British Sports," in a series of 4 plates, rosewood gilt beading, 36 by 24, the set	120
LANDSEER'S "The Snow Drift," and "Lion," rosewood and gilt beading, 20 by 17, each ...	22
ROSA BONHEUR'S "Limier Briguet Hound," a life-like engraving, rosewood and gilt beading, 17 by 16	20
LAVINIA AND BELLE of the Village: a chromo and coloured engraving, framed to match, in elaborate broad gold frames with oval centres, 25 by 22 ... ...*pair*	80
THE DEER STALKERS: after *Landseer*. a fine engraving, in polished oak frame, 35½ by 24 ...	40
RETURNING HOME: coloured engraving, framed in plain gilt 2½ inch moulding, 34 by 27	75
UNION PIPES: coloured engraving, after *Frank Stone*, in polished wood frame, 32 by 27 ...	40
THE PASS OF GLENCOE: a fine chromo, in gilt frame, ornamental corners, 32 by 24 ...	55
ROEBUCK AND ROUGH HOUNDS: *Landseer*, polished blackwood frame, 23 by 18	28
THE CHAMPION OF THE SEAS: a popular engraving, after *Maguire's* celebrated picture of "The Challenge," in broad and rope pattern gilt frame, 28 by 22	50
SUMMER AND WINTER: Baxtereographs, framed as water colours, 15 by 10 ... ...*pair*	50
THE FLOWER GIRL: a pleasing coloured lithograph, in ornamental oval gilt frame, 28 by 19	46
DUCHESS OF ORLEANS: coloured print, similarly framed, 23 by 13	45
DREAMY THOUGHTS: a pleasing coloured lithograph, elegant oval interior and circular top gilt frame, 21 by 17	38
ALMS ON THE LAGUNE: coloured engraving, in broad gilt beading, 27 by 19 ...	40
DITTO, in plain gilt beading, 16½ by 18½	20
A CONTENTED MIND'S A CONTINUAL FEAST: a capital lithograph, framed in gilt beading, 15 by 12	12
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; the Tender Chord. Two coloured Engravings after paintings of the *Frank Stone* Domestic School, framed in broad gilt beading, 29 by 23, *each* ...	45
ENTANGLEMENT: a coloured engraving, representing a Cavalier and Lady, ditto, 22 by 28, *each*	40
CROSSING THE TAY: a fine engraving by *Stacpool*, after *Taylor*, elegantly framed in an ornamental gilt frame 31 by 27	75
THE SAME, in broad deal gilt frame	68
THE CITY OF FLORENCE, chromo, framed in gilt beading, 26 by 16, *Reduced from* Rs. 32 to...	20
MILL AND WATERFALL IN SWITZERLAND, framed in gilt beading, 25 by 18 ...	20
MARGUERITE, a graceful seated Figure, in gold beading frame, 13 by 24, *reduced from* 32 to	20
VICTORIA, ditto ditto, *soiled*	16
TWELVE COLOURED FANCY PRINTS OF FEMALES, in broad oval gilt frames, *reduced from Rs.* 35 *each to*...	16
LAYING DOWN THE LAW; the reduced picture, framed in gilt beading	18
THE HAPPY TRIO, a large chromo, in broad gilt frame, *reduced from* 80 to	40
THE ORIGIN OF MUSIC, framed in maple, 31 by 26	45
GLENCOE, a coloured lithograph	18
JUNKERRY CAVE, Antrim, a water coloured Drawing, by *Buckley*, framed in maple	28
FINGAL CAVE ditto...	25
THE PRIMEVAL FOREST, a baxtereograph, framed in gilt beading	18
LAKE LUCERNE, ditto	18
A Photographic Portrait of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart	16

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency will be received at the Clothing Agent's Office, Belvidere, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY the 26th instant. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sunday excepted.)

G. A. LECKIE, Major.
Army Clothing Agent.

Bombay, 14th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Interest of Framjee Cowasjee, lately acting in Bombay as partner in the firm Cowasjee Framjee's Sons, ceases in that firm from this date; and that the firm will not hold itself responsible for any debts henceforth incurred by the aforesaid Framjee Cowasjee.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

NOTICE.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT, 500 Dozen ALLSOPP'S BEER, in fine condition.

ROBINSON & Co.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal...... Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London and Bordeaux.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule...	35
	Pts. ,, ,, ...	18
	No. 2 ....Blue ,, ...	30
	Pts. ,, ,, ...	16
	No. 3 ....Yello ,, ...	26
	Pts. ,, ,, ...	14
	No. 4 ....Green ,, ...	22
	Pts. ,, ,, ...	12
	Medoc ....Red ,, ...	17
	Pts. ,, ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co. ,, ...	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger ,, ...	35
	Rudeshimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal	28
	,, ,, ...Pts...	14
	Red Seal	22
	,, ,, ...Pts...	12
Sherry	Amontillado ....Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso ,, ,, ...	30
	Pale ....Brown ,, ...	25
	Light Golden ....Green ,, ...	28
	Pale ....Yellow ,, ...	22
	Pale ....White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown...............in Glass Bottles...	42
	,, ,, Pts...	21
	White ,, Bottles...	42
	,, ,, Pts...	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
	,, Pts...	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,,	Pts...	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer bottled by Blythe Brothers.

AUSHBRNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 5th Apri 11862.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities. Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado.........per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,	24
	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old.........	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal......... Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do......... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux			34
Leoville			28
St. Julien			22
Medoc.........			16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. De Paul...... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. De Paul...... Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet... Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do. ...... Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Domhar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen		Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.........	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
do. ...Jules Robins (30 years old)			50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica.........			20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.........			
Do......... Hollands in cases.........			
WHISKEY.........Glenlivat, Crabbie ...			21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

YACHT FOR SALE.

THE well known Cutter "SUNBEAM" now lying off the Apollo Bunder, and ready for immediate use. Apply to Menesse & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE.

A SHIP'S JOLLY BOAT on Vehar Lake, with a double set of Masts, Sails, &c., one set being nearly new. Also, two pairs of Oars. Apply at this office.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MONDAY, the 28th April, 1862, when will be produced, without fail, Bulwer's Play of the

Lady of Lyons.

Under the kind patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, Member of Council.

To conclude with *a Screaming Farce.*

Tickets to be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, *Times of India*, and of Mr. H. P. Grattan, at the Imperial Hotel.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, the 24th April, a Grand Equestrian Fete under the patronage of His Highness the RAJAH OF MOORBY.

On which occasion Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., will also honour the Representation.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees	4
Unreserved Seats	,,	3
Amphitheatre	,,	2
Gallery	,,	1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—Cash.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

BEST MANILLA MADE ROPE OF SIZES. Apply to

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA,
Forbes Street.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

FOR SALE IN GOOD ORDER.

ONE 14-inch Dumpy Level, with Stand, and Staff, by *Elliott Brothers*. Price Rs. 170. Apply to

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

April 9th, 1862.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company Limited.

Completely Registered.

Capital £120,000, *in* 24,000 *Shares of* £5 *or Co's. Rs.* 50 *each.*

Deposit, £1, *or Co's. Rs.* 10 *per Share.*

The Remainder of the Capital will be called up as Required, with an interval of at least three months between each call.

Directors.

Samuel John Wilde, Esq., Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Bromley, Kent.
Edmund Edwards, Esq., Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Beaufort Buildings, London.
Major-General D. Downing. Bengal Army, 36, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London.
F. Egerton Cutler, Esq., (Messrs. Cutler & Co., London and Calcutta,) 44, Mark Lane, London.
J. Hamilton Beattie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Kingston, Surbiton, Surrey.
Robert Broad, Esq., Horsely Company, Tipton, Staffordshire.

(With power to add to their number.)

Three Gentlemen will be selected from the Shareholders in Calcutta to form a Local Committee.

Consulting Engineer.

John Fowler, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., 2, Queen Square Place, Westminster.

Auditors.

Official Auditors.—Messrs. Tyler & Co., 13, Gresham Street, London E.C.
Shareholders' Auditor.—G. A. Hillier, Esq., 111, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London.

Bankers.

In India:—The Central Bank of Western India.
In London:—The Bank of London, Threadneedle Street.

Solicitors.

In India:—Messrs. Lyons & Dodd, Calcutta.
In London:—Messrs. Howard & Dollman, 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Secretary.

Herbert Heath, Esq.,
Offices:—9, *Broad Street Buildings, London* E.C.

Agents in Bombay.

MESSRS. MACNEE & Co.

THIS Company has been projected to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal and to purchase the existing buildings, machinery and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper ore.

These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountainous country 50 miles long by 16 broad and embrace all the old Copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the mines is between Badea and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £4 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid-up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company; the Directors having six months to declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a gentleman on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c., for commencing operations.

The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the outcrops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old working may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garuru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 3 miles distant. The Garuru river contains water the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a Deposit of Co.'s Rs. 10 per Share.

Propectuses and Forms of Application may be had by applying in Bombay, to

Messrs. MACNEE & Co.

26, Apollo Street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

SELLING OFF.

MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES of the first sort for sale. Price Rs. 6 per basket of four maunds. Apply to Burjorjee Dorabjee Patell, opposite the Post Office.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with discriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with particular care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

JOHN GILLON & Co.'s JAMS AND JELLIES. &c., in 1 lb. tins—very fresh and good,—*at Rs.* 1 *per tin.*—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Green Gage, Gooseberry, Apple, and Yellow Plum, Jams.—Black Currant, Lemon, and Apple Jellies.—Orange and Lemon Marmalades.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate Street, COLLARD AND COLLARD's PIANO FORTES.—The undersigned have the utmost gratification in announcing the safe arrival per *Merryshire*, of a few of the above Instruments. They consist of

SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Sole Dealers in these Instruments.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Ellen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufacture to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.
Capital, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

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Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
George Henry Whyting.

Sub-Manager.
William James Hayes.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Thursday, 24th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	1¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	101¼
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	70 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31½at32 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Par.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 275 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 300 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pittit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" " Loan 1835-36	95
" " Loan 1842-43	95
" " Loan 1854-55	95
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 259 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106⅞
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" May loading	£2 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 9 to 10 per candy.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (April 23rd, 1862.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba :		
[illegible] ready	Rs.	221 to 222
[illegible], and Bhownugger	"	212 to 213
Oomrawuttee	"	200 to 201
[illegible]	"	195 to 196
Dharwar Sawginned	"	266 to 267
[illegible], and Nuggur	"	194 to 195
Veraval	"	194 to 195
Coomptah	"	190 to 191
New Pondichee	"	198 to 199
New Ambore	"	206 to 207
New Mangalore	"	199 to 200
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	218 to 219
Dhollerah and Bhownugger (Do.)	"	202 to 203
Oomrawuttee (April and May)	"	None.
Veraval (Do.)	"	178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	"	262 to 263
Mangalore	"	190 to 191
Pondichee	"	190 to 191
Coompta	"	190 to 191

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1570 to 1575.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish	at Rs. 5-12 to 5-13	ans per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-10 to 6-12	
Gingelly mixed (Black	" 32 to 33	
and White)	" 37 to 38	
Nigger	" 26 to 27	

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do.................. 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 8 per cent.
On other Securities .... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	on demand		1s. 11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	....	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand	}	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On Scotland do.	}		
On Ireland do.	}		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11⅝d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
[illegible] remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be [illegible] ½ per cent.
[illegible] Government Paper out of safe [illegible] ½ per cent.
[illegible] .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
[illegible] .... 10 to 1 do.

[illegible] SUB-AGENCY.
[illegible] and Drafts on the Corporation [illegible] London and Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	......	2s. 0d.	"
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	}	1s. 11⅝d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.. 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office..................... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	......	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	......	1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 months' sight	......	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	......	1s. 11⅝d.
On demand	}	
On Scotland	}	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	}	
Circular Notes	......	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits a 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 22	Shantung	Webster	London, Dec. 20.
	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, Ap. 20
23	Kennington	Edwards	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
23rd	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat, April 22.
	Rory O'Moore	Harding	Singapore, 17 Feb.
	Countess of Yarborough	Fuller	Table Bay, 1 Feb
	Napoleon III.	Verame	Dunkerque, 3 Dec..

Intelligence.—Per Ship *Shuntung*, from London.—On the 6th instant, spoke the ship *Campbell*, from Liverpool to Bombay, all well.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Shuntung*, from London.—Mr. F. P. T. Brett, and Lady; Mr. R. Maler and Lady; Mrs. Webster.

Per steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Captain Lidbetter and ten Natives.

Per ship *Kennington*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Edwards.

Per steamer *Maharaj* from Surat.—220 Natives.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Apr. 23	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Fathel Currim	Nacoda	Kurrachee and Mauritius.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Robertson, and 101 Natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Black Eagle*, W. Mearns, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Bencoolen*, W. Chambers, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Sir Charles Napier*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Caroline*, for Hull.
Ship *Knight*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Lyra*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From London and Algoa Bay.

Matilda Atheling.—9,690 bars Iron, 496 pigs Lead.

From Liverpool.

Alma.—1,191 tons Coal.

John Linn.—1,700 tons Steam Coal.

Douglas Castle.—1 bale Paper, 184 cases Bars, 12 nos. Carriages, 100 cases Meters, 3,750 Fire Briks, 380 packages Tar, 200 barrels Pitch, 172 cases Machinery, 100 kegs Nails, 1 case Leather, 25 bales Yarn, 12 cases Stores, 8 cases unknown and some packages of Merchandise and Railway Materials.

Tornado.—1,454 tons Coal.

From Calcutta.

Lady Franklin.—288 packages Gunnies, 372 bales Jute, 7,677 bags Rice, 100 bags load.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 23rd April 1862.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—23 chests Cardamoms, 46 cwt., 5 chests Sandlewood Oil, 258½ lbs., Mooljee Jeatha; 399 cases Tea, 19,233 lbs., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.

Owen Glendower.—50 casks Jingelly Oil, 212½ cwt., Tilla Morar; 10 bales Cow Hides, 52 cwt., C. N. Mascarenhas and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Grey and Co.

Lobelia.—51 pieces E. Teeth, 2½ cwt., Bavenjee Vullybhey.

For Liverpool.

Bromly Moore.—13 bales Wool, 39 cwt., Merwanjee Sorabjee.

Adriatic.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Brunelle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalldass Chubladass; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Jatha Jairaz.

Priam.—90 bundles Linseed, 45 cwt., Maljee Sewjee.

Colonist.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Leckie and Co.

Rock City.—9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Derigo.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimjee Girdher; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Nensy Damjee; 1000 bundles Surseeseed, 500 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Tiger.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy; 750 bales Cotton, 2,625 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Chickasaw.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Nensy Damjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., F. M. Cama and Co.

Admiral.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., D. Byramjee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee: 54 bags Linseed, 51 cwt., 236 bags Jurse seed, Wookerda Rhutsee.

Morning Star.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Woomechund Hocumchund; 53 bales Cotton, 535½ cwt., Toolsedass Wagjee.

Algiers.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

North.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee.

Maha Ranee.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Tomoronops.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Rustomjee Ruttonjee.

Americana.—250 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt. Seedic Hajee Woosman; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nursy Gopalljee.

Sir J. Mandeville.—1929 bags Rapeseed 2893½ cwt. Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

Jacob A. Westervelt.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

James Russell.—50 bales Wool 150 cwt., Fernandez.

Jane Blythe.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khetsee; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Bosphorus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

America.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Pestonjee Bazunjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Wookerdee Khatesy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Jairaj.

Venus.—28 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Doongersy Gungjee.

Anna Dorothea.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Assaria Sewjee; 450 bales Cotton, 1575 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

Grace Darling.—500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Culloden.—30½ bales Cotton, 106½ cwt., Heerachund Virjee.

South Carolina.—600 bundles Surseeseed, 300 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co..

Beloochee.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., John Clover and Co.

British Lion.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Meteor.—450 bales Cotton, 1575 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

General Simpson.—680 bundles Linseed, 340 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Barbara.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Knight.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lallchund Wootumchund.

Lyra.—500 bags Linseed, 795 cwt., Fernandez.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Behar.*—4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 48 pieces Saifdin Goolam Hoson; 4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 56 pieces, Devisaw Churundass; 23 cases Cashmere Shawls, 804 pieces Myadass Ramchunder; 5 cases Cashmere Shawls, 78 pieces Jugunath Girdhurlall; 16 cases Cashmere Shawls, 259 pieces Amerchund Kurumchund.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—55½ bales Cotton, 194½ cwt., Munjee Khatsy

Pescatore.—5 packages Coffee, 10 cwt. 21 lbs., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lightning.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhunjeebhoy Aspundiar and Co.; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gowabhoy Chandabhoy; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 3½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunessdass Crustnajee; 54 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasoon and Co; 26 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—212½ bales Cotton, 744 cwt. Meer Sasoon Moses; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Veerjee Nursee; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Hubib; 20 chests Broken Glass, 68 cwt., Jewraz Luckmedass and Co.; 184 bundles Fishmaws, 33¼ cwt., Chan Mahomed Peeroo.

For Penang.

Barque *Eliza.*—181 bundles Cordage, 85 cwt., P. D. Souza.

For Singapore.

Khusroovi.—200 packages Wet dates, 237 cwt., Wooman Voyedina.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Dress, Robert Frith and Co. 2 boxes E. Hankerchiefs, 80 corges Abdulla Esmaljee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	FOR LONDON.	
853	Gleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
882	Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
788	Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
989	Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.	
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
823	Rob Roy—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
1284	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	(c. l. April 14)
843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
1162	Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1028	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	(c. l. Mar. 18)
1069	Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 22)
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1046	Americana, W. Potts.	
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
1068	Black Eagle—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1266	Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 27)
1391	Bosphorus, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
882	Bramley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 18)
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
1152	British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 29)
639	Barbara, Rice—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1049	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 6)
885	Chevalier, Perkins—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1496	Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
890	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
587	Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	(c. l. April 1)
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1333	Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
858	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	
1152	Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. March 21)
950	Etna, Hugles—Robert Strong & Co.	(c. l. March 27)
1106	Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1171	General Simpson, Graham, Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 14)
1090	Grace Darling, Bearse—M. N. Bhownugria.	(c. l. April 7)
702	Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co.	(c. l. April 5)
1057	Glenalau, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	
1418	Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26.)
485	Jane Blythe—Ashburner Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 14)
1710	John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 21)
414	Knight, Watson—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
884	Lyra, Cheever—B. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1360	Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 27)
965	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1097	Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. March 22)
1381	Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1285	Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1238	North, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 12)
853	Northern Bride—Remington & Co.	(c. l. March 10)
604	Prism, J. Irvine—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. March 31)
423	Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 10)
991	Pericles, Ferguson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
1044	Queen of India, McGarry—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
749	Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1235	Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co.	
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee.	(c. l. Apr. 23)
1379	Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
998	Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
695	Tomogonops, Poe—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 4)
1121	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
839	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	
720	Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
906	Zuleika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR FALMOUTH.	
419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	
367	Amazon, A Danubey—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR BORDEAUX.	
260	Colporteur, Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
	FOR HAVRE.	
755	Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 31)
802	Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Carsetjee.	(c. l. April 5)
	FOR ABASS.	
223	Mahamoody, Nacoda—Sewjee Ludha.	(c. l. April 3)
	FOR CHINA.	
789	Armenian, (s) McLavish—David Sasoon & Co.	
316	Lightning (s), Taylor—David Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 2)
	FOR HONGKONG.	
	Aratoon Apcar (s),—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
477	Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co	(c. l. Apr. 12)
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—E. Framjee & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 31)
	FOR PERSIAN GULF.	
	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)
	FOR COLSAGURPATAM.	
91	Mohidin, [illegible]—Nacoda Apa Nana	(c. l. Feb. 10)
	FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.	
940	Wide Awake, Swanson—D Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 27.)
	FOR MADRAS COAST.	
880	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FOR SIAM AND SINGAPORE.	
374	Khusrove—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.	(c. l. April 18)
	KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.	
385	Governor Higginson (s)—[illegible]	(c. l. April 23)
	FOR HULL.	
[illegible]	Caroline, Packard—M. N. Bhownuggurya.	(c. l. April 23)
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.	
676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	
600	Boyne, Kemp—Essa Khakee.	
487	Celestial Breeze, Quthampton—H. S. Arbee.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
	Carlew. Nacoda.	
938	Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.	
459	Christopher Columbus, J. Belli.—V. Brothers.	
244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
594	Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
220	Eliza, Sentos—A. Vigas.	
1201	Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Oursondass Verzdass.	
350	Futtay Shaw Allum, Mitchell.	
	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda.	
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
	Gazelle, Nacoda.	
528	Goa, Bourday—Volkart Brothers.	
654	Gloriosa, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co.	
691	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.	
500	Holyrood, Deane—Wallace & Co.	
1000	Iskundersha, Mahomed.	
1310	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	
804	Joshua, W. Barttle—Coupland & Co.	
479	Juddal Barry, Nacoda—H. E. Habib.	
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	
155	Kecrata Roodein, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
725	Kennington, Edwards.	
	Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
952	Lammermuir, Stuart—Leckie & Co.	
651	Lady Canning, R. Spencer—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Edulljee.	
661	Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
377	Margaret Jane, Russell—David Sassoon & Co.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge—Martin, Young & Co.	
800	Mogul, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1149	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling, T. Power—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
599	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
	Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	
527	Ocean, Ponequier—S. Tyebjee.	
1132	Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
763	Princess Somawatty, Roy—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
347	Rahmanee, Nacoda.	
800	Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Edduljee.	
824	Rising Sun, McKinnon—M. N. Bhownuggeria.	
450	Scindian, (s) Boyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Edduljee.	
778	Shard, Curman—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	
926	Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.	
183	Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.	
730	Swithamley, Weir—A Bell & Co.	
806	Shenshah Gillham—H. M. Seedick.	
537	Shah Jan, Heret—C. Yacoob Sons & Co.	
311	Shunting, Webster—Peel Cassels & Co.	
586	Thetis, A. J. Reis—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
693	Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	
1138	Tornado, H. Amy—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
	Tilly (s) Beyts—B. S. N. Co.'s.	
999	Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.	
750	Viscount Canning, Woodwin—Wallace & Co.	
560	Vulture, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
442	Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff.	
705	William Chandler, Jones,—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.		
400	Ark		Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry		
1106	Caduceus, Cass		
668	Celuta, Hayes	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
589	Chatham, Sayers		
710	Coleroon, Hale		
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard.		Dec. 24
955	Defiance, Galloway	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1154	Forest Rights, Chester	Grey & Co.	Dec. 31
696	Granville, Laker		Feb. 20
908	John Temperley, Liddle	W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.	
686	Laurel, Claproth		
763	Nile, Varley		
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
540	Southern Belle, Benson	Leckie & Co.	
813	Unrivalled, Crawford		Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carr		
579	Victory, Stephens		Dec. 13
483	Wabourne		
688	Winterthur, Beavey		
	FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.		
726	John Vanner, Moore		
	FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.		
704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		Dec. 16
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
1163	Ajmeer, Asplett	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
680	Campbell, Meikle	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 11
1119	Contest, Jennings		
553	Daylight, Smith		
854	Dora, Banks	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Feb. 26
875	Egeria, Storey	John Clover & Co.	
1134	Epaminondas		
617	Euphrates, Macpherson	E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1195	Floating Light, Starkie	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1328	Hahneman, Denman		Feb. 17
1852	James Pilkington, Griffiths	Bates & Co.	Feb. 11
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 4
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 23
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins		
1233	Norwood, Finlay	John Clover & Co.	
1669	Oriental, Ballard	John Clover & Co.	
871	Portland		
955	Preston, Moffett		Jan. 18
791	Robina	Coupland & Co.	Feb. 19
919	Rowantree, Wel		
	Sarah Sands, Ellison	E. Bates & Co.	
1038	Sam Mendel, Ellwood	Coupland & Co.	
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Jan. 4
788	Victoria, Sanderson	John Clover & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, Mackey		Feb. 18
1339	Wasp, Storey		
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.		
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers		
850	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright		Feb. 17
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.		
1059	Charles, Pollybank		
712	Speedwell, Willy		
	FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.		
1003	Azuline, Manson	John Clover & Co.	Feb. 17
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney		Feb. 3
	FROM CARDIFF.		
427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
781	Percy Douglas, Hamon		Nov. 12
	FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.		
929	Missouri, Calhoun		Feb. 10
	FROM SUNDERLAND.		
[illegible]	Alarm	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 13.
[illegible]	Emigrant	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.		
478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3
	FROM PORT GLASGOW.		
1187	Portland, Thomas		
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.		
1025	Charles		
712	Speedwell, Willy		
	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		
789	Anne Mary, Jessyman	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 8
	FROM ADEN.		
644	Carnatic		
661	Relief, Lorby	W. Nicol & Co.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.		
800	Asteroid		Jan. 31
400	Bengal Merchant		
490	Duc de Brabant		
1500	Elleth Byrne	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
490	Faezel Bany		Feb. 3
400	Fort William		
300	Futtay Salam		
1200	Futtel Currim		
500	Grabe Borsse		Feb. 9
300	Hamoody		
800	Mary Ann		
160	Melecite	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
704	Poictiers, Howard	Brice & Co.	
820	Rohmany		
300	Shew Shaw, Gellham		
450	Solomon Shah		
1320	Zouave, Macpherson	W. Nicol & Co.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA VIA KURRACHEE.		
1178	Asa Eldridge, Colman	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	Feb. 20
1068	Arabian, Marshall		Feb. 14
2377	Morning Light, Gillies	Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 8
1509	Royal Saxon, Brown		Feb. 14
802	Themis, Rodgers		
1305	Zobeah, Morrison		
	FROM CORK.		
1001	Norah Greame, Bake	E. Bates & Co.	

BENGAL.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrivals.—Ship *Forbes*, Bollard, from San Francisco 29th January, touched at Singapore 19th March.
Ship *Union*, Leory, from Reunion 1st March.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

22nd April.—Captain Waddington, Staff Corps, on leave, from ——

DEPARTURES.

23rd April.—Captain Newnham, 28th Regt., to join, to Baroda.
Do.—Lieut. E. M. Smith, Staff Corps, on leave, to Khandesh
Do.—Lieut. Rooke, Royal Regt., on leave, to Sholapore.
Do.—Lieut. Bloomfield, Royal Regt., on leave, to Sholapore

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 23rd April 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. Captain F. G. Newnham, attached 23rd Regt. N. L. I., has been granted leave of absence from 23rd April to 22nd proximo, on medical certificate to Mahableshwar.

2. The leave granted to Lieut. Statham, Paymaster General Depot, in the Garrison Orders of the 24th ultimo, is cancelled and that Officer is allowed leave from 5th to 20th May next, instead.

3. The Subaltern of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., Junior Member of the Committee, which assembled at the Powder Works, Mazagon, on the 4th inst., of which Captain Hickman attached 18th Regt. N. L. I., was President, will attend at the above place on Friday next, the 25th inst.. at 11 A. M., to superintend the sale of the stores condemned on that occasion.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd April 1862.

The Commander of the *Auckland*, is directed to prepare that vessel for being put out of Commission.

The *Euphrates*, will be paid on Friday the 25th instant.

Lieut. Nixon, 1st Assistant Dock Master, is allowed fourteen days privilege leave, to proceed to Bandora, from this date.

Mr. Flynn, 1st Class [illegible] Supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is directed to [illegible] this date.

Mr. A. Campbell, Midshipman of the *Euphrates*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as Supernumerary for [illegible].

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MAHARAJ CASE.

Sir,—Is this the lesson of the famous libel case? "His Lordship (Sir J. Arnould) considered the plaintiff's oath valueless, and believed that he (the Maharaj) deliberately perjured himself."

"These be thy Gods, O India."

Yours, Σ.

Bombay, 23rd April 1862.

SHOE LIBEL.

Sir,—How dares your correspondent in today's issue to assume the name of the aged son of Neleus? Nestor talk flippantly! No, not even in the earliest days of sprightly youth in his Pylian home.—much less when he gave counsel against the vain Asiatics on the banks of Simois, when he had outlived three generations of men. But is it to be wondered at that people without the usual marks of respect for the living, should desecrate the names of the mighty dead?

Spretor.

Bombay, 23rd April 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the evening, of the 22nd instant, on board the Ship, the wife of Captain J. R. Luckes, of the Ship *War Spirit*, of a son.

MARRIAGE—

At St. John's Church, Colaba, on the 22nd April, by the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, M. A. Senior Chaplain Bombay Presidency, assisted by the Revd. H. H. Pace, Harbour Chaplain, the Revd. Charles Thomas Wilson, M. A., Chaplain. St. John's Church, Colaba, to Helen Cockburn, second daughter of the late Alexander Cockburn, Esq., Dalkeith, N. B.

BENGAL.

BIRTH—

On the 14th April, at 20, Garden Reach, the wife of John D. Bell, Esq., Barrister at Law, of a son.

DEATH—

At Calcutta, on the 11th April, Miss Adele Emma Roberts, aged 40 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—

At Bellary, on the 10th April, the wife of Asst. Apothecary F. V. S. Aitkins, of a son.

DEATH—

At Pallamcottah, on the 9th April, T. H. Bush, Esq., Assistant District Engineer, D. P. Works.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per steamer "Behar," will leave this on SUNDAY morning next the 27th instant and not deferred to MONDAY as recently announced.

POSTAGE.

		Vià Marseilles.	*Vià Southampton.*
Weight under	¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	
"	½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
"	¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
"	1 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
"	2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer "Corinna." will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
April	28th,	April	29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

From Calcutta.		From Calcutta.	
May	3rd, 15th.	September	1st, 16th
June	3rd, 16th.	October	1st, 18th
July	1st, 16th.	November	3rd, 18th
August	1st, 16th.	December	3rd, 18th

CALENDAR —APRIL 1862.

New Moon ....Tuesday 29d. 4h. 18.2m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	24		5 38	6 18	8 5	8 45	Date 28th April Time—5h. 8m. 5s.
Fri.	25	St. Mark, Evan.	5 37	6 19	8 58	9 43	
Sat.	26		5 36	6 19	9 42	10 13	
Sun.	27	Low Sunday.	5 36	6 19	10 22	10 50	
Mon	28		5 35	6 20	11 1	11 33	
Tue	29		5 35	6 20	11 47	—	
Wed.	30		5 34	6 20	0 3	0 11	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday, 24th.—Shakespeare died, 1616.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731.—Great fire at Surat, 1837.
Friday, 25th.—Duchess of Gloucester born, 1774.—Princess Alice Maud-Mary born, 1843.—The Isthmus of Suez Canal commenced, 1859.
Saturday, 26th.—David Hume born, 1711.
Sunday, 27th.—Surrender of Kumaon, 1815.
Monday 28th.—Chaucer died, 1434.—Tobacco first brought to England, 1585.—Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.
Tuesday, 29th.—Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748.—Peace with Russia, 1856.—Piedmont invaded by Austria, 1859.
Wednesday 30th.—Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.—Duchess of Gloucester died, 1857.—Destructive thunder and hail storm at Aden 1859.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 23rd April 1862.

H. Jacobs.
Major Hodgson, Byculla Club.
Khooshal Kalumpoorea, Kamattepoorea.
Mrs. Pelle Masagon.

In the absence of the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Nana Bapoojee is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	18 Mar	Ceylon	15 Apl
France	20 Mar	China	1 Apl
Malta	21 Mar.	Singapore	9 Apl
Alexandria	22 Mar	Penang	10 Apl
Suez	27 Mar	Calcutta	15 Apl
Aden	2 April	Madras	18 Apl
Mauritius	6 Mar.	N. W. Provinces	16 Apl
Cape	14 Feb	Scinde—Kurrachee	19 Apr
Australia	1 Feb.	Punjaub	12 Apr
Bangalore	15 Apr.	Rangoon	21 Mar

Mr. Saunders, Commissioner to Report on the Cultivation of Cotton, has given us another interesting report. It is a "Report on the Province of Oudh, *with Map showing the Course of the Rivers, Roads, Forests, Waste Lands, and projected Canal from the Sardah.*" Mr. Saunders, in his tours of inspection and in his reports, does not confine his enquiries and views merely to the subject of Cotton; but extends them to everything connected with the capabilities of the district which he visits, and the development of its resources, and suggests such measures as seem to him best adapted to accomplish this object. In this Report he describes, in the first place, the route he adopted. It was one which left no part of the Province unvisited. He might well say, as he has said at the conclusion of the description, that he had seen as much of the Province of Oudh as was required to give a general report of its soil, its forests, its rivers, its products, its roads, and its capabilities.

The area of Oudh is estimated at 25,000 square British statute miles of 640 acres each, giving a total of 16,000,000 of acres,—being nearly equal in extent to the territories lying between the Jumna and the Ganges, commonly called the Doab. The population of the Province is stated to be seven millions, being 280 persons to the mile. This average is less than that of the Doab which numbers 350 persons to the mile; but it is somewhat greater than that of China which numbers 277 persons to the square mile. The soil is generally most fertile, and is well adapted to the growth of cotton, flax, sugarcane, and all the cereals and other crops that are grown in any part of India. There are some tracts of saliferous soils, but insignificant compared with the whole area of the Province. The climate is cool and moist. The Province is not subject to droughts and famines. The water is near the surface, and masonry wells could be constructed at a cheap rate, and would be very profitable. Oudh possesses fine rivers. The two principal ones are the Sardah and the Korreallee. The former debouches from the Himmalayas at the point which divides the Province of Kumaon from the Territories of Nepaul. The latter debouches from the Nepaul mountains and enters Oudh at the northern extremity of the Khyrabad and Baraitch divisions. These rivers are far superior in volume, the former to the Ganges at Hurdwar, and the latter to the Jumna or the Ganges above Allahabad; and they are far better adapted for purposes of navigation. These two rivers form a junction at Mullapore, and the united waters are the Gogra, a broad and deep river, which continues its course past Byram Ghat, Fyzabad, through the fertile districts of Azimgurh and Ghazeepore, and falls into the Ganges near Patna. Steamers ascend the Gogra as far as Fyzabad and Byram Ghaut, and encounter fewer difficulties and obstructions than in the navigation of the Ganges from Patna to Allahabad. Neither of these rivers is so rapid as the Burhampooter, where there is constant traffic of steamers. There are numerous other rivers in Oudh, of great value, but too small for steam navigation. The Report dwells upon the importance of, and the Great facilities for, constructing a canal from the Sardah at Burmdeo to the Ganges near Allahabad, about 300 miles. The water is sufficient for a canal equal in magnitude to the great Ganges Canal. The canal could be made for less than half the cost of the Ganges canal. It would irrigate half Bareilly, all Shahjehanpore, and nearly all Oudh. It would open up long belts of Government forest, fine cereal and cotton land, for settlers with water conveyance from their doors to Fyzabad. The whole Province of Oudh is covered in every direction by roads, some of them imperial metalled roads, and others unmetalled. Extensive imperial metalled roads are in course of construction, and will soon be completed. Bridges are much needed in every direction.

The Waste Lands of Oudh have been estimated at six hundred thousand acres. Mr. Saunders believes that they largely exceed that number; and if the belts of Wastes running from Oudh into Rohilkund, all of which would be irrigated by the proposed canal, be added to them, he thinks it would be a moderate calculation to estimate them at a million of acres. He sent specimens of the soils of these Wastes to Mr. Oldham, Superintendent of Geological Survey of India, for analysis. Mr. Oldham gives the following as the result of "a careful examination :"—"The soil and subsoil do not differ materially in physical character or in chemical composition. The principal difference is in the color, the soil being darker, which, on wetting the specimens, is seen to arise from minute particles of partially decomposed vegetable matter disseminated in the soils. There seem to be few or no pebbles also in the soil, whereas they occur in fair number in the subsoil. Both are sandy and micaceous, and indicate the source from whence they have been derived to be the debris of gneissose and other similar rocks. There is no prominent peculiarity in the soils. The portion insoluble in acids amounts to 85 per cent., chiefly silica and clay. Of the remainder not more than 4·85 of organic matter is found in the soil, with scarcely a trace of lime or of alkalies. About 3 per cent. of oxide of iron and similar amount of alumina occur. The soils seem open, free and porous, and would I fancy be readily affected by any admixture that might be added for their fertilization, and would also be strongly and rapidly affected by well judged irrigation.

Composition of soils from Oudh.

	Soil.	Subsoil.
Silica and Clay (insoluble)	84·95	86·38
Water	2·15	1·45
Organic matter	4·85	3·65
Oxide of iron	3·21	3·33
" " Alumina	3·60	4·44
Trace of phosphate of lime	·44	·25
Alkali, with trace of Magnesia	·80	·50
Sulphuric and Hydrochloric Acid...	100·	100·

We shall here extract all that Mr. Saunders says of Cotton in Oudh :

"Indigenous cotton is grown in Oudh, but on a very small scale, and generally mixed with other crops, the plant is therefore poor and stunted, and the yield of cotton very scanty. The people import cotton from Cawnpore, Calpee and Futtehghur to supply their wants, and make no attempt to cultivate it themselves on a large scale. I have not been able to discover any good reason for this neglect of the cultivation of a staple which they require and which with a little attention could be produced in all parts of Oudh not subject to inundation during the rains. I was informed that the people had a prejudice against growing cotton, a religious superstition which deterred them from meddling with it but all the evidence I have taken from officers in the districts proves this information to be erroneous. The true reasons appear to be that they are not accustomed to grow it, that they are not acquainted with its cultivation, and they conclude that, as the little cotton they do grow is unproductive, it is not suited to their country. They do not know the conditions of soil and moisture under which cotton flourishes or perishes. Cotton requires a porous soil and must not be inundated with water. In Oudh there is a great deal of soil much mixed with clay which is not suitable to cotton, and large tracts of land are subject to inundation where the cotton plant would languish and be unproductive. The people, when they do grow cotton, make no distinction in their selection of soils, and hence the failure which has led to the conclusion that the country is not suitable to cotton. If Oudh ever becomes a cotton producing and cotton exporting country, it will be entirely through European capital, skill and enterprize. The Talookdars of Oudh possess the first but they are entirely wanting in the two latter qualities. With the exception of a few gentlemen in the Mahomdee district who have received estates from Government for services performed during the mutiny, and a few European grantees in the same district, I have not met in the whole of the rest of the Province one European merchant or planter. But if there were many Europeans settled in the Province I do not think that in the present unsettled state of affairs in the America they would run the risk of growing cotton on a large scale, and importing expensive machinery to clean and pack it. Gentlemen in England may tell us that Indian cotton is as good as American, and that it only requires an alteration in the machinery of Lancashire to adapt itself to its staple to make it as valuable for manufacturing purposes: they may tell us that when once that alteration is made Indian cotton will take the place of American, and will not be driven out of the market even when the American trade is resumed, but we do not believe these statements. The stubborn fact that we supplied England largely with cotton, and our supplies were rejected when American cotton came into competition, is not disproved, nor is it forgotten. And when a prospect of war with America loomed on the horizon, remote as it really was, the immediate fall in the price of Indian cotton gave a salutary warning of the fate that awaited Indian speculators if that war had been realized. Not then until there is a settlement of that question, and a steady demand for Indian cotton, at remunerative prices, springs up, is there any prospect of Europeans engaging in its cultivation in this part of India, but it will be proper to enquire what this Province could do in the event of such demand arising.

"I believe that the Province of Oudh is capable of producing large quantities of excellent cotton if the conditions of soil and situation are attend to. The great tracts of waste land on the right bank of the Sardah, extending through the Mahomdee district, possess the very soil required for cotton—a porous sandy soil, of great depth, and not subject to inundation. If irrigation can be obtained the crops on these lands would be very productive. With regard to irrigation I wish to say a few words. Mr. Landon stated to the Colonization Committee in 1858 that irrigation, as applied to cotton in India, had completely failed. Such a statement is at variance with the experience of every person in India who has paid any attention to the subject. Out of hundreds of experiments I will quote one. It was made by Mr. Stanbrough, a gentleman of the medical profession, who was employed by the mercantile firm of Messrs Livingstone, Withers & Co., of Calcutta, to purchase cotton for transmission to the East Coast by the Godavery. It is recorded in a letter dated the 29th March 1859, and addressed to Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of Nagpore :

"The best cotton in Nagpore is grown upon, and in the neighbourhood of the river Wurdah, and of the Wuma, a rivulet running Southward into the Wurdah : and the quality deteriorates the further the cultivation withdraws from the influence of the moist soil adjacent to the river bank. I myself tried an experiment upon a field of little more than eight acres, the ploughing and sowing being conducted in the ordinary local fashion; but as soon as the flower made its appearance I commenced watering every evening, obtaining the water from the river by coolies. Although my field was surrounded by others sowed with the same seed, my plants were nearly as big as currant bushes, produced at least three times the usual quantity of cotton, and the staple was equally fine but considerably longer; in fact nearly as long as the best sea Island Cotton which fetches the highest price in the English market. The natives always look with great anxiety for the rain when the flower buds begin to open. Should the Madras Irrigation Company, therefore, extend its operations to the cotton fields of Berar and Nagpore, a very wonderful change and improvement in both the quantity and quality of Indian Cotton may be expected."

Should a canal from the Sardah be carried through these Waste lands, as I have suggested, vast crops of excellent cotton could be produced.

In the district of Seetapore, I gathered, in a garden belonging to Colonel Clarke, a few pods of cotton from trees grown from New Orleans seed, and sent them to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta. The following is the Report of the gentlemen of the Cotton Committee of that Society on the sample, dated 30th November 1861.

Report by Mr. Steward Douglas.

"This cotton is of good colour, good staple and fibre; it is impossible, however, to give a very correct valuation of cotton in the seed. This is, however, a useful kind of cotton and if clean, would be acceptable in the Liverpool market."

Report by Mr. Wm. Haworth.

"The color, staple, and strength of fibre are all *good*, and the sample compares well in every respect with middling Orleans. Its ordinary sale rate at Liverpool would be about 6¼ to 6½ but the October advices make it then worth 10d. per lb."

Wherever the conditions of soil and situation have not been attended to the experiments in cotton growing have failed, and the climate and country are duly reported as being unfitted for cotton cultivation.

It is unnecessary to pursue this subject further, as it it must be evident from what has been said that the climate and soil of Oudh are favourable to the cultivation of cotton. Intelligence and skilled labor, however, are essential requisites on the part of the cultivator to ensure success.

The telegram from Galle has brought us no further accounts of the Mexican intervention. By the last mail we heard that yellow fever had made its appearance among the allied fleet, and that the English were suffering severely from the epidemic. They were at work making tents for their sick. There were over 1,000 sick in the hospitals of Vera Cruz besides many at Tegeria and Medellin. The Spaniards were daily returning their sick to Havannah.

Meanwhile, the Mexicans are arming in all directions, and seem determined to resist to the last. The Mexican government insisted on the re-embarkation of the Spanish troops; but allowed 2,000 soldiers as an escort to attend the Commissioners of the three Powers—at the negociations to be held at Orizaba. The allies, in replying to Jaurez's reply to their ultimatum, declared that during February they would advance to Orizaba, and would also station some troops at Jalapa.

The *Moniteur* contains a letter from Vera Cruz, in which it is stated that the "Mexican Commissioners had ascertained that the Powers would not allow themselves to be diverted from their purpose of offering to Mexico the means to emerge from the anarchy which has prevailed for the last fifty years. The commanders of the allied forces had agreed not to modify in any shape their former resolutions. As soon as the troops are ready they will commence to advance. News from the city of Mexico demonstrates the impossibility of the maintenance for any length of time of the actual state of things. The wishes for the success of the intervention and the desire to see the troops of the allies arrive, are almost universal. The people hope for the establishment of a Power which, from its nature and form, would respond to the ancient traditions and nationality of the Mexicans."

The Paris *Patrie* also states that the Mission of General Scott, by the Federal Government, to Mexico, has been undertaken to conclude a convention with Jaurez, allowing an immediate indemnification to the powers: and the *Pays* has received information that the allies have advanced without obstacle to the vicinity of Mexico.

The chief obstacle to an early settlement of affairs in Mexico, seems to be the fact of the Spaniards being associated with the English and French. The feeling of antipathy to the former rulers of the country is exceedingly strong; and a large majority of the population are ready to fight to the last extremity, and to sink their country into deeper misery than it has yet reached, rather than submit to a semblance of dictation from such a quarter. It seems that the Spanish armament arrived first at Vera Cruz. A surrender was at once demanded, and occupation effected before the other squadrons arrived. Moreover, the Mexican flag was at once pulled down by the Spaniards, but when the English and French arrived it was ordered to be again hoisted. This, of course has been considered a studied insult by the Mexicans, and has rendered them more jealous of the intervention of the allied powers. We fear there is yet much suffering to be endured before an amicable arrangement can be effected. The financial condition of the country has been for a long time in a sinking state, and these preparations for war have not been carried on without extreme financial difficulty; "and amongst the measures adopted to meet the exigencies of the time have been an addition of 25 per cent. to all taxes, and a contribution of 2 per cent. (thus made 2½ per cent.) on capital. When the first contribution on capital was levied by Miramon, the rate was one per cent., and it was to be imposed only once (pro una sola vez). This "sola vez" has already extended to *five* occasions, and the rate has risen from one to 2½ per cent.; and apart from the consideration that the decay of trade makes each successive imposition more severely felt, there is no guarantee that the system will not go on increasing as regards both the magnitude of the tax and the frequency of its application. Indeed, the financial position of the country calls as loudly for intervention as its military disorganization; for although its results are less startling and less generally known, they are equally fatal to national prosperity, and are brought about by means quite as arbitrary."

The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by the allied Commissioners and naval commanders, to the Mexican people, on their arrival at Vera Cruz :—

Translation.

Mexicans! the representatives of England, France, and Spain only fulfil a sacred duty in acquainting you with their intentions from the moment of their arrival in the Republic.

The faith of treaties, broken by the various Governments which have succeeded each other among you, and the personal safety of our countrymen, constantly endangered, have rendered this expedition unavoidably necessary.

You are deceived by those who would have you believe that, behind these just and lawful motives, are concealed plans of conquest, designs of restoration, or any intention to interfere with your policy or administration.

Three nations, which frankly accepted and recognised your independence, may claim credit for being influenced, not by unworthy considerations, but by such as are noble and generous. The three nations which we represent, and whose highest interest might seem to be reparation for the injuries inflicted on them, have an interest higher still, of wider scope, and happier tendencies. They come to stretch out a friendly hand to a people on whom Providence has lavished all its bounty; but who, alas! are wasting their strength and vitality amidst the violence of civil war and perpetual convulsion.

Such are the facts; and we who have been charged to make them known to you, do so, not with the sound of war and in a tone of menace, but simply that you may work out your own welfare, which is the interest of all. To you—only to you—without the interference of others, it pertains to constitute the country in a solid and permanent manner. Your work will be one of regeneration; and all will have contributed to it,—some by their opinions, others by their learning,—all by their sense of what is just and right. The evil is great; the remedy is urgently required. Now or never must the foundation of your happiness be laid.

Mexicans! listen to the voice of the allies. In them you have an anchor of safety in the storm through which you are passing. Trust implicitly in their good faith and upright intentions. Fear nothing from those restless and turbulent spirits which, should they present themselves, your own firm rectitude will foil and silence; while we stand by and preside over the grand spectacle of your regeneration, of which order and liberty will be the guarantees.

This, we feel assured, will be the view adopted by the supreme Government which we address. This will be the feeling of all enlightened Mexicans, to whom we also speak; and, as true patriots, they cannot but be willing that we should all rest on our arms, and that reason alone should be heard,—this being the power which ought to prevail in the nineteenth century.

(Signed) Charles Lennox Wyke, E. Jurien de la Gravière, John Dunlop, Dubois de Saligny, Ed Conde de Reus.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 22nd *April* 11-45 A. M.

H. I. M. steamer *Garonne* sailed for Suez on the 21st at 5 P. M.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 28*th March*.

Disturbance at Athens.

Palmerston ill with gout.

Thirty Millions offered for Turkish loan.

Cotton firm.

SIX DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

LONDON, 2*nd April*.

American news to 20th March.

The Federals, under General Burnside, have captured Newbern.

The Confederates were defeated after severe fighting.

Other successes reported—no details.

Cotton dull; price firm.

LOCAL.

THE Overland Mail per steamer *Behar* will leave this on Sunday the 27th instant, and not on Monday as recently announced.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLERK, K.C.B. will embark this day on board the *Dalhousie*. The vessels of the Indian Navy are to man yards, and the *Ajdaha* and *Clive* will fire a salute of seventeen guns on His Excellency's passing to the *Dalhousie*.

WE hear that the final examination of the fourth year's Students of the Government Law School will take place in June next.

It is said that from June next a class will be opened for the Junior Civil Servants recently arrived from England to study law for one year at this School.

WE have been requested to state that Mr. and Miss Grattan are under the necessity of again postponing their first performance. These repeated disappointments are in consequence of the difficulties they have had in procuring unexceptionably respectable assistants in Bombay, without which they are naturally unwilling to risk a high and hard-earned reputation. The first performance will positively take place on Monday evening next, the 28*th* instant, according to the advertisement.

THE VEHAR WATER-WORKS.—The frequent bursting of the main pipes in connection with the water-works are the cause of no small amount of inconvenience to the public. In connection with this subject, Mr. Wilcox who was lately in temporary charge of the Works, makes the following useful suggestions:—"The new pipe had to be conveyed from Chinchpoogly, round through Mahim a distance of several miles and across the fields, impassable in the rains, to the spot where it was required. Blowing out of joints and occasional bursting of pipes are not always preventable accidents; but the delay occasioned by the want of ready means of repairing such accidents are preventable, and the requisite is, ready access to any portion of the line of pipes from Byculla to Vehar. This could easily be secured by a line of rails laid on the embankment over the pipes and the bridges which carry them. The crossings at the railway and on the road could I think be easily managed. In the case I am now reporting on, had the Department had, as it doubtless ought to have had, a powerful pump in store, it could have been sent out by rail in less than an hour; ten or twelve hours would have cleared off the water. In the meantime tools and a new pipe could have been sent down and in three or four hours more the new pipe would have been laid. In fact it may be said that if proper means did exist a broken 32 inch main, no matter on what part of the line, could be replaced in about twenty-four hours, and the water turned on again and the whole of Bombay be saved from immense inconvenience and discomfort, which all must feel from the highest to the lowest, now that the Vehar water is so generally diffused throughout the Town and Suburbs. Another great want, I beg to remark, is outlet pipes, laid at the lowest points of the line, by the aid of which, the pipes could be much more quickly emptied and a great deal of time saved in pumping when accidents do occur. Had we had such aids as I have mentioned, I think it not at all improbable that a new pipe could have been laid within twelve or eighteen hours of the water being shut off at Vehar. The great advantage of having rails to Vehar, especially during the rains, must be too obvious to need particularising."

THE Ordinary Weekly Meeting of the Mazagon Library and Mutual Improvement Association took place at the residence of Mr. Mills, last Tuesday evening, the 22nd instant. The attendance was larger than that of any of the previous meetings of the Association, a fact which was doubtless both gratifying to those entrusted with its management, and a source of satisfaction to the Reverend gentleman who presided on the occasion, to see his endeavour to instruct his fellow beings rewarded by a crowded and fashionable audience.

The Reverend Mr. Farnham, who had been ailing for some days previous, nevertheless undertook the task he had promised, and gave an interesting and instructive lecture on that portion of Astronomy which relates to the motions of the moon, and the phenomena connected therewith. He proceeded to say that the moon was nearer to the earth than any of the other celestial bodies, viz. only 237,000 miles, or bout 30 times the diameter of our globe distant from it; that being a satellite or secondary planet revolving round the earth as its centre of motion, the moon always accompanied it during its revolution round the sun. He exhibited by diagrams some of the motions of of the moon in relation to the earth and sun; explained the reason why the period of the moon's progress round the earth, and from one new moon to another, differed; why the apparent size of the latter was equal to that of the sun; how the moon affects the rise and fall of the tides; how an eclipse of it is produced; and concluded with a description of its appearance through a Telescope. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Reverend gentleman. At the conclusion of the lecture, an excellent Magic Lantern, kindly placed at the disposal of the Association by Mr. Farnham, was exhibited. The meeting adjourned at nine o'clock.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

22nd April 1862.

In what time.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	16	5	P.	25	N. W. P.
		Min.	9	32	P.	24	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	9	44	P.	19	W. C.
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	10	39	P.	16	N. W. P
		Min.	2	17	P.	19	N. W. P
	Madras	Max.	77	20	P.	18	W. C.
		Min.	76	35	P.	12	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	1	2	P.	25	N. W. C
		Min.	...	32	P.	19	N. W. C

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th April, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 54,520.

Amount	Rs.	29,418	10	5
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	54,434	14	6
Total...	Rs.	83,853	8	11

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 40,310.

Amount	Rs.	20,456	7	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	29,933	14	3
Total...	Rs.	50,390	5	6

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 23rd April 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

HORSE STEALING.—*Moosa Mahomed, Calloo Moosa* and *Hajee Ebrahim*, were charged, the first with having stolen a horse, a mare and a buggy; the second prisoner with having dishonestly received and retained the horse, and the third prisoner with having dishonestly received and retained the mare.

Abba Ahmed stated that on the 3rd instant, he entrusted the prisoner Moosa Mahomed, who was a servant of his, with a buggy and horse and a mare. Some time afterwards the prisoner took the mare to Hajee Ebrahim, who retained it. Since then the buggy was taken to the same party by the prisoner Moosa Mahomed, and the horse was also taken away in a similar manner. The horse was valued at about fifty rupees, the mare at one hundred rupees and the buggy at about another hundred rupees. Witness subsequently found the horse and the mare in a stable in Butcher Street. The prisoner Hajee Ebrahim had the mare, the second prisoner told witness that he had purchased the mare. The buggy was found at a Coachmaker's shop.

HIS WORSHIP adjourned the further hearing of the case.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—*John Craik* was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *South Carolina* on the 22nd instant.

Captain Henry Shapcott said.—I am master of the above ship and the prisoner is steward and articled seaman belonging to the ship. On the morning of the 22nd instant he refused to do duty. He pointedly refused doing so, used most abusive language, and forced himself into the cabin against my will and even into my private room. He called me a son of a ———.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did not say that he might leave the ship with pleasure. I wish him to be sent on board.

In defence the prisoner said that he did not remember anything about it. He had too much drink aboard. But that he was willing to go to his duty, and promised to conduct himself in a proper manner.

HIS WORSHIP said that the prisoner was guilty of the charge and sentenced him to forfeit two days pay and ordered him to be sent on board.

THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The three prisoners *Jamsetjee Dorabjee, Aderjee Burjorjee* and *Pallunjee Dossabhoy* were brought up again yesterday on remand from Monday, charged by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee with having stolen a large quantity of jewellery and cash.

Mr. Sangster appeared on behalf of the prisoner Pallonjee Dossabhoy.

Two more witnesses were examined in support of the charge, but nothing material in addition was adduced beyond what appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday last.

On the application of *Mr. Sangster* the Prisoner Pallonjee Dossabhoy was admitted to bail.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

EXPARTE CAUSES.

Dulsookroy Ramlall trading &c. *vs.* Dyaldass Buchamull and another trading &c.

DEFENDED CAUSES.

57 Purmanund Cullianjee *vs.* Thucker Bhanjee Nundoo. (Part heard.)

58 Seetaram Doorgaparsad *vs.* Edward Charles Beale.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for Hearing this day.

Henry Forman *vs.* Christopher Puddicombe. Part heard.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 23rd April 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQR.)

Savalram Luxamon vs. *The G. I. P. Railway Company*

LIABILITY OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—This day the learned Judge delivered judgment in the above cause, as follows:—

In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover damages from the defendants for the non-delivery of certain articles of wearing apparel, which are enumerated and described in the particulars of demand attached to the summons. The non-delivery, and value of the articles mentioned are undisputed, but the defendants claim exemption from liability under Act 18 of 1854, "an Act relating to Railways in India." It appears that on the 27th December last, the plaintiff delivered to the defendants for conveyance from Khandalla to Tulligaum several packages, and, amongst others, one containing 43 articles of wearing apparel which he had purchased for sale and not for his own personal use. Of these articles six were turbans made of cotton materials with small borders of gold lace at the ends, and 34 were of various descriptions, (made apparently of woollen or cotton materials) with narrow silk borders all round woven into and not sewn on to the main fabric. The defendants' liability to the three remaining articles is conceded. It is contended on the defendants' behalf that, in consequence of the plaintiff's omission to declare the value and nature of the turbans, and silk bordered articles, and to pay the increased charge for the safe custody and conveyance of the same, they are absolved by the 10th section of the Act from all responsibility for the loss that has occurred. Now it appears to me that none of the lost articles fall within the meaning of the words of this section. It is, I think, impossible for any person inspecting them to say that the turbans are "gold manufactured," or that the silk bordered articles are either "silks wrought up with other materials." The gold is a very insignificant part of the turbans, and the far greater portion of the silk bordered articles contains no silk whatever. The object of the Legislature in passing this clause of the Act was, as it appears to me, to afford a just and adequate compensation to Railway Companies when called upon to accept great or extraordinary risks. The articles therein specified (and no doubt many more of a similar character might have been added to the list) are either of a peculiar value or of a delicate and fragile nature, and such as subject the carrier to extraordinary risk in superintending their care and conveyance. Most of them are of light weight, and small bulk; and as the ordinary charges for carriage by rail are regulated by weight, and not by value, Railway Companies, in the absence of provisions similar to those contained in the 10th Section of the Act would receive remuneration in an inverse ratio to the risk they run in the performance of their responsible and compulsory duties. In the case before the Court, the missing articles are neither of any peculiar or extraordinary value, nor of an unusually light weight; and if paid for in accordance with the ordinary scale of charges for the conveyance of general luggage, ample compensation will be rendered to the Railway Company for the risk and trouble they have sustained in the discharge of their undertaking. In cases like the present, the question is whether a missing article falls wholly within any of the descriptions contained in the 10th section, and not whether any portion of the article comes within that description: for, had such been the intention of the Legislature, nothing would be easier than to have expressed their meaning. Had the Legislature, for instance, intended to exempt the Railway Company from liability for these silk bordered articles, instead of using the words "silks wrought up with other materials," they could have said "articles made partly of silk and partly of other materials." In referring to "silks wrought up with other materials, the Legislature evidently had in contemplation articles of which silk was at least the principal component, or of which either the warp or the woof was entirely of silk. Whereas in the present instance more than three fourths of the silk bordered articles contain no silk whatever, and the same reasoning applies with equal force with reference to the turbans. In *Davey* vs. *Mason*, Car: and Marsh's Reports, 45, it was held by Lord Abinger, that silk dresses made up for wearing were not "silks" within the meaning of the words, "silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials," as employed in the Carriers,' Act 11 Geo. 4. C. 68. S. 1. and that an eye-glass with a gold chain attached to it for the purpose of its being hung round the neck of the wearer, were not "trinkets" within the meaning of that enactment. In that case it was not even argued by the learned Counsel that the eye-glass and chain came within the meaning of the words "any gold or silver in the manufactured or unmanufactured state." And in *Mayhew* vs. *Nelson* 6 Car: and P. 58., Chief Justice Tindal decided that "hat bodies" which are made partly of the soft substance which is taken from the skin of rabbits, and partly from the wool of sheep do not come under the description of "Furs" used in the same section of the Carriers' Act. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the articles in question do not come within the meaning of the 10th Section of the Act relating to Railways in India and that the plaintiff is entitled to the amount of damage claimed in this summons.—*Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 275-9-6 and costs*, including advocate's costs.

In this action *Dr. Dallas* appeared for the plaintiff and *Mr. W. H. Crawford* for the defendants.

SUDDUR DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Suddur Dewanee Adawlut on Friday the 25th April 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 12 of 1862.—Konkun—Vishnoo Govind a minor his guardian and uncle Keshowshet bin Mahadshet, *vs.* Hurjeewun Purbhoodass, deceased, his sons and heirs Bhikoo and Runsod minors their guardian Demodhur Pitamber.

Special Appeal No. 37 of 1862.—Sholapoor—Rachappa Dhuni, deceased, his sons and heirs Dajee and Raojee minors their guardian and mother Sungawa, *vs.* Goorpadappa wullud Virbhadrappa.

Special Appeal No. 147 of 1862.—Ahmednuggur—Dhunoobaee widow of Nuvulram Marwadee, *vs.* Futteychund and Shivnath the former deceased his son and heir the latter his mooktiar Visajee Pandoorung.

Special Appeal No. 191 of 1862.—Poona—Mahamoodbhaee wullud Salay Mahomed, *vs.* Premchund bin Khooshalchund.

Special Appeal No. 4344.—Surat—Hurribhaee Jeewundass and Mohana Bhika, *vs.* Purbhoo Koober.

Special Appeal No. 21 of 1661.—Surat—The Collector of Surat *vs.* Purbhoo Koober.

Special Appeal No. 4352.—Khandesh—Purshram wullud Nagoo and Luxumon wullud Rayajee *vs.* Venkoba wullud Nunda Jadow.

INDIAN.

POONA.

TEMPERATURE.—The thermometer stood at 95° yesterday in the shade.—*Observer, April* 22.

LITERARY CLUB.—We are glad to learn that an effort is about being made to establish a Literary Club in Poona open to all classes and colour, which it is proposed to furnish a proper supply of books, periodicals, newspapers, &c. for its members, a reading room, and all the other usual advantages attendant on such an institution. We sincerely hope it may soon prove successful.—*Id.*

NAGPORE.

NAGPORE, 14*th April* 1862.—Regarding the bundle of letters that were drawn out of the well on the 26th ultimo, concerning which no investigation had been entered into by the Inspecting Post Master, till the 2nd instant, your readers will be surprised to learn that nothing satisfactory has as yet resulted from the enquiry. The Police Officer has been made aware of the circumstance, but beyond this the Inspecting Post Master is unable to trace the delinquent. Indeed the detection of the offender cannot be expected since the Inspecting Post Master is unwilling to direct and pursue his investigations in the right course. The letters found in the well all bear recent dates, they are paid letters posted at this station, they were destroyed and thrown into the well by the party who reaped the benefit of the stamps that were evidently removed from the letters by the thief, such dishonesty was never known to have been transacted in the Nagpore Post Office before.

The other day, before Mr. Bedford's arrival, the wallets from the Baitool Post Office were received in the Nagpore Post Office empty. The reason assigned was that the Dupty Post Master, a native at Baitool was stark drunk, and unable thereby to make up the packets. We do not know whether a report of this has been made to Dr. Impey or whether the matter has been hushed up.—*Correspondent Poona Observer.*

BENGAL.

WE believe that the Governor General's Council will be prorogued in the course of the present month, when, of course, the latest fashions in the way of legislative formula will be adopted, and a slaughter of the Innocents will take place with all due ceremonies. Amongst the proscribed bantlings is the Contract Bill, for whose reprieve no man will sign a petition. When it is considered that Lord Elgin is new to the country, and that his Council has been shorn of some of its ablest men, his reluctance to proceed with measures that are calculated to effect organic changes, is evidence equally of modesty and sound sense. We understand that the Bengal Council will not survive by many hours its elder brother.—*Hurkaru, April* 15.

SIX lakhs of the Delhi prize money has been disbursed to meet the claims of India, and it is calculated that four more lakhs will meet those of England. Ten lakhs are not a third of the whole booty captured, and at this rate the next and final share declared will be worth two hundred rupees. This would give a Captain 2,400 rupees.—*Id.*

A QUESTION has just been decided by the Governor General on which no doubt should ever have arisen, and which were it not for the numerous petty attempts that are from time to time made, under the sanction if not the immediate direction of the Secretary of State for India to deprive officers of the old Company's army of the fair promotion and consequent emoluments due for length of service, under the provisions of the Company's regulations, we should have been much surprised ever to have heard mooted. Lieut R. H. DeMontmorency, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Oudh has for some time past been employed in photographing portraits of individuals of the various Hill tribes inhabiting the Himalyas. He was selected for the work by the late Governor General, for the proficiency he had attained to as a photographer, and as it was then in contemplation by the home government to procure a series of photographic portraits illustrative of the various tribes, castes and sects of which the population of her Majesty's Empire in the East is made up. This purpose has, we believe, been in a great measure if not entirely given up; hence doubtless the desire manifested to ignore the appointments created to carry it out, or in some way to make up for the money expended in the agents employed. It is hardly credible, yet we are assured it is nevertheless the case, that the time occupied by Lieutenant DeMontmorency in carrying out the objects of Government in this respect, has been struck off his period of service for pension. Or at least an attempt was made to do so; but we are happy to find the sense of justice entertained by the Governor General has caused him not only to refuse his sanction to any such proceeding, but to issue orders to the effect that the time spent by Lieutenant DeMontmorency shall count as service for pension; placing beyond all future cavil or dispute the question raised by those, who do not hesitate, when they can to sacrifice the old servants of the Company to win favor at Westminister Hotel and the Horse Guards.—*Englishman, April* 15.

ANOTHER blow has been struck at the old institutions of the Company. That which has long been anticipated has come at last, and that coin which for years past we have one and all been accustomed to, and become familiar with, in greater or a less degree, the Company's Rupees, is no longer what we have known it. It is true it will for some years to come continue to wear its old familiar face, and the legend which tells us under whose auspices it was coined; but for the future, its designation is altered, and in future in all public documents it will appear as the "government rupee." The first intimation in the projected change which has as yet appeared is that in which all officers resident in Native Independant States or in those in which other coinage than that of the government of India is current, are desired in all documents or matters of account, in which the local coinage is referred to give in a separate column, the equivalent in "government rupees," ("by which designation the Company's rupee will hereafter be known.")—*Id.*

ANY person choosing to visit the Calcutta Custom House can there see, thrown together in a melancholy looking heap "the shells and ruins of a mercantile speculation;" the *debris* of which belongs to an eminent Calcutta Bank, whilst the kernel is in the possession of a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, late of China, but whose place of residence is now unknown. These woful relics consist of cases, bales, and packages, all done up in the neatest and most approved style of Chinese mercantile workmanship. They were shipped from a China port, containing Silk, Manilla Cigars, and other valuable productions of the Celestial Empire, or the neighboring countries; but on arrival at Calcutta, and being opened at the customs, they turned out to be filled with gunny-bags, stones, tobacco, rubbish, and other such valuable and convertable merchandize. The kernel, with which the Israelitish shipper has changed ground, consists of about Rs. 12,000, which he realised from a branch Bank in China, by drawing against the above described valuables; his bills being taken for that amount, and, as we understand, sent on to Calcutta, to be realised on the valuable deposit. The ruins of the transaction, the careful packing, elaborate sewing, marking, numbering, &c., are worth looking at; and may serve as a banking lesson to those requiring such. We hear that the actor in this successful fraud included a near relative in Calcutta in his guarantee to the Branch Bank in China; but that his attentions were repudiated by his relative here, when applied to by the Calcutta firm.—*Id.*

SIND.

H. M. STEAMER "Berenice" arrived here from Bushire yesterday morning: she will coal and water here, and then start for Bombay.—*Sindian, April* 19.

THE HARBOR WORKS.—We are glad to see signs of more rapid advancement in this important undertaking. There are now two small locomotives at work upon the new groyne, the progress of which is most satisfactory. The laying of a double line of rails which has just been accomplished will enable Mr. Price to push the work on still faster.—*Id.*

CASHMERE.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere having applied to the Government of India for the services of a Geological Surveyor to be placed at his disposal and at his expense, Mr. F. Drew, we hear, has had the appointment conferred upon him.—*Englishman, April* 14.

COCHIN.

THROUGHOUT the past week, the weather has been excessively oppressive. Owing to the failure of our land winds, the sultriness at night is augmented to a degree almost unbearable. We had several showers of rain last week, accompanied by thunder and lightning; but they passed away without any perceptible effect on the atmosphere.

We are thankful to record that the health of the town is improving; and excepting a few cases of small-pox, sickness has nearly disappeared.—*Courier, April* 12.

OUR accounts from the northward state that bad weather has prevailed off Mangalore, and a number of country craft laden with produce have not been lost or stranded.—*Id.*

THE Pearl Fishery at Tuticorin is over for the season, and we regret to hear that the expectations once entertained as to its success have not been realized; some of the banks not yielding any thing like the estimate formed from last year's results. The entire fishery yielded only 88,600 rupees, being nearly a lac and a half under the income of 1861. By a report we lately read of the Ceylon Banks, it would appear that they are teeming with oysters of a mature age. We trust the oysters from our side have not migrated to the Ceylon shores; a theory which is not without its advocates. We notice that several new banks have been discovered on the Ceylon side; and we wish that it may fall to the lot of Captain Phipps the energetic Superintendent of the Banks at Tuticorin, to add to the extent of the fishery there.

Since writing the above, we have received accounts from Tuticorin, that the fishery will re-commence on some of the Banks on which large patches of old oysters have been just discovered; and hopes are entertained that a large amount will still be realized in addition to the sum mentioned above.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

INDIAN COTTON.

(From the Englishman, April 17.)

WE extract from the Cotton Circular of Mr. Samuel Smith, some very interesting information regarding the present position of the market for that staple. Prominently interesting for India is the statement that the substitution of East Indian Cotton for American in the production of the better counts of yarns still continues to make rapid progress. Spinners find its applicability to those purposes much greater than was once thought possible, and it seems now to be the general opinion, that in case of absolute necessity three-fourths, and possibly even five-sixths, of the production could be manufactured from that class, without seriously impairing the quality of the goods. At the present time it is believed, that the weekly consumption of Surat Cotton exceeds that of American in the proportion of five to three, and as the opinion is daily strengthened that the former is relatively cheaper than the latter, the advance in price has been more considerable. This is cheering to the growers and exporters of Indian Cotton, as it in a great measure proves that the objections raised by spinners of its unsuitability for all but the lowest descriptions of yarns were fallacious. If the American difficulties should continue another year, it will, even if the supply from that country be resumed, be a question of price and quality in regard to the future consumption of East Indian Cotton. Mr. Smith estimates it as—

"Probable that the consuming capacity of Great Britain, the continent of Europe, and the Northern States of America, verged upon five millions of bales annually at the commencement of last year, of which five-sixths in round numbers consisted of American Cotton; but as an unhealthy development of the trade had taken place in the previous two years, it will not be safe to assert that the legitimate consumptive requirements of the commercial world exceeded 4,750,000 bales, which may be divided as follows:—

Legitimate consumption of Great Britain,...	2,500,000	bales
Do. do. Continent,	1,500,000	,,
Do. do. Northern States,	750,000	,,
Total......	4,750,000	

Now supposing that the American struggle should be continued for another year, which without European interference seems possible, and there seems no reason to believe that in the present aspect of affairs either England or France will interfere, the supply of cotton from America must be very trifling, only a few cargoes that may run the blockade, perhaps from thirty to forty thousand bales, can be reckoned upon. The question then to be answered is, what provision can be made for the manufacturing interests in the absence of any regular supply of American cotton? Upon this point the authority which we have quoted says that India is the only quarter which can respond to the demand in any degree worthy of notice. Under a strong pressure she delivered in Europe last year one million of bales, but a considerable proportion of this—perhaps one fifth—is supposed to be obtained from former crops drained from the interior by high prices, though the actual reports from the provinces go far to lead to very different conclusions. Europe is therefore dependent in a great measure upon the actual growth of India this year, which is undoubtedly in excess of that of former years. Besides which, it cannot be doubted that the very high prices ruling will draw supplies from the interior more freely than before, to which the great exertions made to improve the means of transit, will greatly contribute, not alone as a means for exporting the raw material, but for the introduction of fabrics in exchange for it. India is supposed to produce not less than three millions of bales, if not more, of which Mr. Smith considers 1,250,000 bales at least will be sent to Europe this year. We have heard it estimated by good authority that at the present prices fully two million bales will be exported, but there are good reasons for believing the actual exports will far exceed the estimate. However, as he very properly remarks, the quantity will doubtless be reduced, if strong hopes of a settlement in America spring up before the summer, and it might possibly be largely increased if prices advanced in Liverpool another penny, or even two pence, and were maintained firmly at that price. It is stated that the average import of Brazilian, Egyptian, and other long stapled cotton into Europe is now about 300,000 bales, which cannot be increased this year to more than 350,000 bales. Assuming that the imports of American Cotton may reach 50,000 bales, the total supply of cotton available for this year's supply would, according to the Circular from which we quote, be as follows:

Stock visible in Great Britain 1st January, 1862	700,000	bales.
Stock visible on Continent and Northern States, about	200,000	,,
Import of East India Cotton this year.	1,250,000	,,
,, Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	350,000	,,
,, American	50,000	,,
Total supply of Cotton for 1862...	2,550,000	

But of this amount, it must be remembered only one-fifth consists of American Cotton, against the former proportion of five-sixths—the difference being made up by East India Cotton. But Surat bales weigh only 380lbs. nett, while American average 450lbs. shewing a loss of 15 per cent—not 10 per cent, as was inadvertently stated in my last—and the additional waste in spinning is fully 10 per cent more, so that a certain number of Surat bales will produce in yarn about one-fourth less than the same amount of American. After making a suitable allowance for this, the quantity of Cotton available for consumption this year, will only be about 2,250,000 bales to compare with an actual requirement of 4,750,000 bales, a deficiency considerably more than one half.

We do not dispute with Mr. Smith the fact that the waste in spinning Indian Cotton exceeded that in American by ten per cent. but as infinitely greater care in the cleaning and packing has characterised the late exports from India we believe that but little if any difference will be found in the amount of waste during the process of spinning the several varieties. According to these statements there appears to be no doubt that every bale of cotton exported from India will find ready purchasers in Europe, if the American crop is withheld over this year, and even then it will only supply a portion of the demand.

REGENERATION OF INDIA.

(From the Madras Times, April 17.)

SYDNEY Smith in his own inimitable way once poured ridicule upon the wordy, windy, unreal character of Irish patriotism. "What trash, to be bawling in the streets about the Green Isle, and the Isle of the Ocean; the bold anthem of Erin-go-bragh! A far better anthem would be, Erin-go-bread and cheese; Erin-go-cabins that will keep out the rain; Erin-go-pantaloons without holes in them." Hindu patriotism needs to be taught the same lesson. When a young Hindu gentleman becomes "enlightened," he not unseldom commences to rant about this vast Peninsula, the glories of its ancient civilization long before Moslem or Englishman was heard of; from which the transition is easy to its present oppressed condition, the want of consideration for the Native nobility and gentry, the absence of the political privileges which Englishmen enjoy; for all which the remedy is the prompt introduction of European Civilization and of the British Constitution. We are far from wishing to blink the fact that there are grievances for which the present Government is responsible, and which it must cure. Neither the Princes nor the peasants of this vast Peninsula have reason to be entirely satisfied with the political results of the country since Plassey. Britain may confess with perfect truth, and ought with sincere repentance, though not quite in sackcloth and ashes, to confess—after all I have been but an unprofitable master. Even an unlimited supply of curry and rice, of comfortable houses, decent apparel and brown soap, would not quite settle the question between England and India. Something more is necessary, and that something will be supplied in time. The administration will bear improvement, and the improvement will come. Nobles and ryots are entitled to justice and fair dealing; they are in a fair way of receiving more of both. There are disadvantages inseparable from the position of a conquered people, but the wish of every Englishman is to see them reduced to the minimum, and the Hindu may rely on his honest help in effecting the reduction. We admit all this, but we contend at the same time that there are burdens under which the people of this vast Peninsula groan, weightier far than British mis-government. There are evils more gigantic than the absence of political privileges and of a representative Government. These burdens and evils press down to the dust of degradation millions of men, women, and children; barricade the streets of every town, lie at the threshold of every house, are of the people's own imposition and can be removed only by their own efforts. What we wish to see in the new born patriotism of the enlightened Hindu is a good grasp of the fact, that the best way to improve the nation is for each man to commence earnestly improving himself, his wife and children, his brothers, sisters, connexions and friends. If such Regenerator would set about regenerating his own street or village, we should have stronger hopes of this national resuscitation and a more cordial appreciation of the motives and judgment of a reformer, than when we find him locating himself in London at the expense of that class of his countrymen who proverbially are soon parted from their money, projecting a "London Indian Committee," blowing wordy wind bags, editing "The Star of India" or "the Champion of India," and begging subscriptions for "the Nizam's Indian Public Buildings," for the "exclusive occupation of Indian Mahomedan noblemen and gentlemen" and "Hindu noblemen and gentlemen," the said edifices containing within themselves, besides reservoirs of pure water and a cemetry, a "small mosque" and four temples "dedicated to Siva Vishnu, Jaina God, and Jaganath."

MADRAS ARMY.

(From the Times, April 16.)

When we say that an Army List is always an interesting study, we do not doubt that our Military friends will look on the remark as an agreeable truism, When we say that the last issued number of that work is more interesting than usual, we fancy a good many of them will admit the statement to be a disagreeable truth. We allude to the officers of the eight Junior Corps of Native Infantry, which have been ordered to be disbanded, and which appear for the first time in this month's Army List, in the Cadre or skeleton state, a change which we doubt not has raised a bitter feeling in the hearts of many brave men, a feeling altogether apart from selfish or interested considerations, and one which Government will do well to pay attention to, before worse comes of it. Much of the efficiency of an European Regiment depends on "esprit-de-corps," but with Native Troops that "esprit" is all-in-all. The fidelity of the European soldier is not merely Military, he is of the same race as his officer, and has an equal interest in the honor of England. The Sepoy has nothing in common with his Officer but his profession—and the feeling of national pride is represented in his breast by pride of caste—a sentiment necessarily hostile to good Government. Even pride of caste, however, it has been found possible to overcome—and the Madras Army has solved the problem for failing to solve which the Bengal Army has met the fate of the predecessors of Œdipus—that problem is, how to make Native Troops efficient for good and powerless for evil. This has been done by developing the Sepoy's "esprit-de-corps" till it became his ruling sentiment—and much of the strength of the feeling was owing to the Sepoy's belief in the security of his position, and the permanence of his employment. Except for misconduct, he never expected to be dismissed—and he therefore naturally looked on Military Service as the business of his life—and on a Military Pension as the certain support of his old age. Since the Madras Army came into existence we have had no such instance as the present of the wholesale dismissal of large bodies of men from the only profession by which they know how to earn their bread—and we cannot but feel that in carrying out this measure, Government has inflicted a heavy blow and great discouragement, not only on those who came under the effect of the Order, but on that feeling of confidence in and attachment to the Service which is the mainstay of its efficiency. Eight Regiments having been disbanded to-day, eight more may go to-morrow, and after those, who knows how many more? It surely is not to be expected that men living in a state of such uncertainty as to their position and prospects, will serve with the same heart whole devotion as they used to do in the good old times when no one dreamed of being dismissed but for misconduct, and when every man, however humble his position, felt that so long as he did his duty to the Service, the Service would support him.

There can be, we suppose, but one opinion as to the foregoing. We therefore proceed to request the attention of all whom it may concern, and more particularly of all on whom there rests any responsibility for the well being of the native army—to the desirability of carrying out the details of the measure with some little consideration for the interests and feelings of those reduced—and of taking some steps to allay the apprehensions of those who, seeing their comrades disbanded, may anticipate being soon in the same predicament.

With regard to the first point, many of our readers are probably aware, that there is in the Madras Native Army, a body of men who stand to our Government in a peculiar position. There is attached to every native regiment, a company of boys, the sons of the sepoys of corps, who draw half the pay of soldiers, and who are trained to Military duty literally from the moment they are old enough to walk without assistance. Indeed some of them may be said to begin the business of soldiering even earlier; for as it sometimes happens that a child is enlisted the day it is born, it is not uncommon to see them attending the monthly muster parade in their mother's arms. They continue to do light duty till they are eighteen years of age, then, if fit for military duty, they are transferred to the ranks. There is therefore in every Regiment a class of men, distributed throughout every grade and division of the Corps, who have no home but the Regiment, and no training or knowledge but that of arms. It is evident that these men, are in a different position from the others, when a Corps is disbanded, they are less able to help themselves, and have a stronger claim on the Government which has, for its own purposes, trained them up in that helplessness. A peasant who enlists at the age of eighteen or twenty, is disbanded after ten or twelve years' service, may return to his village and to the employment which he quitted when he enlisted, but the class of men of whom we speak have no such resource. Having marched with the Regiment, ever since they were born, from station to station, they have literally no country, and the only handicraft they know is the manual exercise. The hardship of turning such men adrift is evident, and their entire separation from the body of the people, and consequent identification with British interests, furnishes a strong reason for retaining them in our service. The disbandment of the eight Corps is a harsh and unwise measure,—not to speak at present of its justice; and its harshness and unwisdom bear with much more severity on the class we speak of than on their comrades. We trust therefore that an exception to the rule will be made in favour of that class. Before quitting this part of our subject, we will mention a rumour which has reached us to the effect that the exception we speak of has been already recommended to Government by a *Civilian*. A rumour is, of course, no more than a rumour, but this particular rumour we believe to be well founded, and if we are right in so believing, we cannot but think the circumstance creditable to the individual Civilian, and not very creditable to the Military authorities,—whose duty it is to watch over the interests of the army. The existence of the class of men above mentioned, must be known to every Officer who has been a week in the Native Army—and the peculiar hardship of their position must at once have struck, we should have thought, every one taking an interest in that service. It seems remarkable therefore that it should have been left to a non-military person to bring this point of military detail to the notice of Government—and the fact will not tend to give the service the comfortable conviction that those to whom its interests are entrusted are wide-awake at their post.

We have more to say on the subject, and intend to take an early opportunity of doing so. Our limits compel us to conclude for the present.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

(From the Neilgherry Star, April 15.)

The future destiny of this Country both in its own physical and social aspect, and the position which we ourselves will occupy in it, is a subject of the deepest interest. Judging from the progress of improvement at the present time,—the introduction of Railways and Telegraphs, and the facilities which are being afforded to Europeans for developing the resources of the soil, it is not difficult to foresee that twenty-five years hence India will be very nearly in the condition which England now presents in these respects. The "Iron path" will pervade the length and breadth of the land, bringing the most remote parts into free and easy communication; the "subtle agent" will be constantly interchanging feeling and thought, the wants of commerce and the decisions of Government, and every available spot in which the Anglo-Saxon can employ his energy and establish his residence, will be covered with the fruits of his labor of a most remunerative kind. As regards the development of the mineral resources of the country, this department of European enterprise and skill will perhaps be in a fair way towards complete success. Much attention has not as yet been bestowed on this means of extracting wealth, but the difficulties which now attend mining operations will no doubt be removed to a considerable extent in the course of a quarter century.

Such then will in all probability be the physical and social aspect of this country, as far as our own future position in it is concerned. But the condition it will present as the result of the energy, activity, and enterprise of the natives, will be in no way different from what it is now. No attempt has hitherto been made by the people of India to import foreign improvements, to adopt foreign ameliorative measures, or even to encourage the foreigner in his work of regeneration and advancement. The great mass of the inhabitants evince a strong desire to cling to old forms, measures, and habits of life, whilst the few who have derived the benefits of education and intercourse with Europeans, have selected the course of writing vituperative Editorials, censuring men and actions of whom and which they are profoundly ignorant, and instilling into their countrymen ideas of oppression and wrong far less than they would themselves impose, and infinitely smaller than they would be called upon to endure under any other foreign rule. Whilst the Indian sees the European eagerly seeking land on which he cares not so much to nurture his own constitution, as to prosecute a culture which will yield a handsome return, he adheres with pertinacity to unproductive plains for the purpose of growing his rice and his dry grain. Few, very few natives have embarked in those agricultural pursuits which will yield a crop of greater pecuniary value than is just sufficient to support a life of indigence. And if from ordinary undertakings of energy and enterprise, we pass to the higher aspirations of the people, we find that they have neither in Railways nor Telegraphs, in ships nor steamers, nor in any other possible means of expediting communication and promoting commerce, evinced the slightest interest or taken the most distant part. Twenty five years hence therefore the physical and social aspect of India on its own account—as representing the progress of the millions with which it swarms, will be the same as it is now; that is, it will show the people of the country as a population dead to progress, indifferent to advancement, and content with the worst of bad.

But whilst this prospective condition of India in connection with its indigenous inhabitants is certain, our own future position will be opened to uncertainty. Our Railways may be uplifted, our telegraph wires cut, our plantations burned. Our security is in the hands antagonists, our perpetuity in the keeping of races with whom we have no common bonds of friendship or affection. The means on which we have most caculated for obtaining fealty and loyalty has produced a very opposite effect. Education has turned the natives against us with more powerful weapons than badly cast guns and rejected fowling pieces. The press is wielded to our disadvantage. Vernacular translations of the most unfriendly expressions of feeling are circulated far and wide, and recourse is had to every means which will prolong a distaste of our Government. The revelations of what is going on in the purlieus of the three Presidencies which come to our knowledge, does not half represent the estimation in which we are really held. There is no mortal upon earth who can better disguise his sentiments, and use his influences for suppression more effectually than a Hindoo. With all our appliances for obtaining correct information, we cannot fathom the true extent of native hostility towards us, or gain a credible acquaintance with the views which are taken of our disinterested administration.

Our future position we may safely say from the preceding considerations, is one of great uncertainty. The expiration of the next quarter century may dawn upon us with a rebellion threatening our existence here with far greater fearfulness than the mutinies we have recently extinguished. All our conciliatory measures, all our pampering to native prejudices, we shall perhaps find, have not been adequate to suppress a revulsion of feeling and interests flowing from a dissimilar origin, and a greater dissimilarity of religion. Indians and Europeans will only go hand-in-hand, when Christianity becomes the common faith of both. Till then, and this possibly will not be within the period we have named, Europeans in India must prepare for the utmost opposition and a forgetfulness of all they have done for the country.

MR. MALTBY.

(From the Cochin Courier, April 12.)

As MR. MALTBY's connection with these provinces is about to cease shortly, a brief review of his administration will no doubt be acceptable to our readers. Without pledging ourselves to support every individual measure initiated under his rule, in all its details, we are bound to say that the period embraced in his charge of the office of Resident has eminently been one of progress and enlightenment and will always stand forth, in its distinctive character, as an evidence of what may be effected in a Native State by a British representative of ability and judgment, who knows how to apply his immense influence and opportunities, and can combine firmness with conciliation. We have seen the most radical changes in the institutions of the two States, carried out in the short space of two years, and many cherished and time-honored practices, unsuited to the age, exploded without exciting opposition or discontent; whilst throughout the face of the country, there are signs of busy progress and hope-inspiring activity. We must not omit to mention, as a fortunate circumstance, that has tended in no slight degree to smoothen his path, that the Native Princes and their Ministers with whom he had to deal were of liberal tendencies, and well disposed to adopt the prudent counsels of the Resident in all that contributed to the welfare and prosperity of the two provinces. We cannot but regret, however, that Mr. Maltby has not been enabled to remain at his post to perfect the reforms already begun, and to carry out other improvements which might be expected as the natural result of his enlightened mind, and his growing experience of the wants of the country.

The prosperity of the country, particularly of the agricultural classes is so closely identified with the construction of effective irrigation works, that Mr. Maltby early applied his efforts in that direction. A season of famine, of unprecedented severity in the rice producing Districts of south Travancore, was indeed promptly met by those remedial measures which wisdom and philanthropy could suggest; but it left behind lessons which, we are happy to learn, have not been suffered to pass unimproved. Works on an extensive scale have been undertaken to secure a permanent supply of water to the great centres of cultivation; these, in connection with the *Victoria Canal*, will, it is to be hoped, render impossible such another visitation.

This brings us to the important scheme for extending the existing backwater communication from Cochin to the extreme limits of Travancore—which will give a vast impetus to the trade of the two provinces, besides proving of incalculable advantage to passengers. The produce of south Travancore will find a more ready outlet, through the Ports of Allepey and Cochin, which have already a well established trade with Europe and the principal ports of India. The *Victoria Canal* once completed, there will remain but a short distance to be compassed between it, and the terminus of the existing canal at Trivandrum, which presents unusual difficulties, from the nature of the ground: and another small distance across the Laterite Hills intervening between Quilon and Anjengo. The former it is proposed to connect, in the first instance, by a tramway; and the latter by a tunnel some three miles in extent. It is impossible to overrate the importance of securing uninterrupted water communication between Cochin and every part of Travancore; and we trust no effort that can be made with this view, will be spared by the Circar.

The Bridge at Shooranoor, now being constructed by the Cochin Government, on a magnificent scale to admit of the passsage of the railway over it, is due entirely to Mr. Maltby; and we cannot but applaud the liberality of the Circar which has, at his suggestion, offered to make over the Bridge, when completed, to the Railway Company, with such a portion of ground in its territories, as may be necessary for the extension of the line to Trichoor, and for the erection of the necessary offices and wharfs at that place. Funds have also been sanctioned for improving the backwater near Trichoor: and we believe other important facilities will be provided for connecting Cochin with the railway terminus. These improvements will have a material bearing upon the commercial prosperity of Cochin; and ere long make it one of the principal centres of trade between England and Southern India.

We have so recently drawn attention to the new Light House at Allepey, that it will only be necessary at present to allude to it as a lasting memorial of the interest taken by Mr. Maltby in works of public usefulness.

Of the many financial changes introduced under Mr. Maltby's rule, and which have materially contributed to the public advantage, we must give a prominent place to the abolition of the Pepper Monopoly; the beneficial effects of which have not yet been fully developed, but will ere long manifest themselves in increased production, amply compensating, in duties, for the income that has been abandoned.

It would be impossible within the compass of an article, to enter into all the other changes and improvements which have been initiated in the administration of Travancore and Cochin within the last two years. We can now merely notice one or two of the leading reforms; of which, may be reckoned the reorganization of the Law Courts; a much needed increase of salaries to the Judicial Officers: and the adoption of an improved Code of Civil and Criminal jurisprudence, upon the basis of the existing Moffussil Law of British India. The establishment of District Schools, and the impetus given to education throughout Travancore may also claim a chief place.

We must here conclude this passing review with a firm conviction, that the Native States of Travancore and Cochin are about to lose the services of an able, enlightened, and conscientious administrator: and the mercantile interests of British Cochin, a warm friend and supporter. In private life, Mr. Maltby will be always remembered for his great urbanity and courteous bearing; and for the utter absence of that *hateur* which renders intercourse with officials in India, too commonly unsatisfactory and uninviting. We wish that his successor, of whom the most sanguine hopes are entertained, will follow in his footsteps, and complete the reforms so happily begun.

In quitting India, we hope that should occasion arise, that the interests of the provinces over which Mr. Maltby has last held sway, could be advanced in his native land, his advocacy and support will not be wanting.

PERSIAN WAR.

(From the Deccan Herald, April 21.)

THE idea, that there is every probability of an early war with Persia, appears to be gaining ground. It does not, however, seem likely that the reigning Shah, however much he may hate the English, would risk the peril of another war, merely to obtain possession of Herat. Of his own free-will and accord, we are certain that he would never attempt such an act of insanity—the humiliating and painful experience of 1857 having taught him that England regards the Governor of Herat as the seneschal of India. Neither has the time arrived for Russia to move him onward as an advanced guard—the state of Europe being, altogether, too serene for the Czar to dare to carry on any operations, on an extensive scale, between the Caspian and Cabul. We are inclined to regard the rumours, upon which such a vast amount of speculation has been already based, as partial inventions, founded upon the depredations of some more than usually numerous bands of Turcoman and Khurdistan freebooters. It is just possible that Dost Mahomed is himself deceived, and that a political party in Affghanistan have merely spread the rumour abroad, for the purpose of forwarding their own views. A little excitement, more than usual, would soon put a period to the brief and flickering flame that still animates the aged frame of the Afghan monarch. His enemies are also aware how deeply the old warrior feels the insult offered to him, when any attempt is made by the Persians upon Herat. Herat is to him what Berwick was to the Scots, in the old wars; and any attempt upon its rights and liberties is as sure to stir up the people of Cabul as a gathering of the Percys would have roused the men of Teviotdale. It is at the same time singular that no official intelligence from the ruler of Cabul has yet reached the authorities at Peshawer. The letter which contained the intelligence of the advance of the Persians also stated that Dost Mahomed had either sent, or was about to send emissaries, to India, to apprize the British of the movement and ask their aid. As more than a month has elapsed, and they have not yet made their appearance, we are constrained to come to the conclusion, that the report of the march of a Persian Army, in the direction of Herat, if not an invention, is at all events a gross exaggeration. We cannot for an instant suppose, that the Shah, faithless as he is said to be, would, in the face of the ambassadors of foreign powers, deliberately set his foot upon a treaty, so solemnly made and so recently ratified. No intelligence has reached Bushire of any Persian movement towards the East, and as the communication between that city and Teheran is regular, if any thing of the kind had taken place, the news would have been certain to have reached the shores of the Gulf. The political Agent from Bushire is now in Bombay, on his way home, and we understand that he looks upon the prospect of a war with Persia as being very remote indeed. The lesson that we taught the Persians, in 1856-57, is still fresh in their recollection, and the indent, which was made upon the Shah's treasure-chest must still be painfully apparent to His Majesty's financiers. It is a great pity that the Government of India do not organize and equip a mission, on a considerable scale, for the purpose of gaining a thorough knowledge of the countries, that lie between Cabul and the Caspian. The Czar could offer no reasonable objection to such an expedition, and as it would probably enable us to compete with the Russians in the great commercial marts of Cashgar and Samarcand such a mission would be most advantageous, even, in a commercial point of view. We spend thousands of pounds, annually, in African exploration, and derive no practical benefits from the outlay, yet, we appear, to grudge the expense of an expedition, calculated to relieve anxiety and determine the relative positions of two vast empires, whose advanced outposts must sooner or later come into collision. On the North-East frontier of India, we are rapidly pushing forward, in the direction of Central Asia, and through the medium of Sikkim, we shall be able to supply markets of which the Russians have hitherto had the entire monoply. On our North-West Frontier we are still inactive; and, although, we have a railway from Kurrachee to Kotree, and the Indus navigable thence to Attock, we permit the whole of the vast countries beyond to convey their merchandize by caravan from the shores of the Caspian into the interior. Were a mission organized for scientific and commercial research the information, which they would glean, would place manufactures in possession of the quality and description of goods, which are annually despatched from Russia in such large quantities. As far as Persia is concerned, we need entertain no apprehensions of any rupture taking place. A remonstrance from the Court of St. James will be found, at any time, quite sufficient to check any aggression, on the part of the Court of Teheran, unless openly assisted by the Court of St. Petersburg. We are in a position at any time to shear Persia of her richest provinces, and to occupy, or lay in waste, her most opulent cities; and this fact was so fully demonstrated by general Sir James Outram, that to entertain the idea of provoking us into another war, for the possession of Herat—which is of no use to Persia, except as the ally of Russia—would be an act which only insanity could entertain. The Persian Army is, moreover, notoriously ineffective, as was sufficiently proved during the last war, both at Kooshab and Burazjoon, where our cavalry jumped into their Infantry squares, with as much ease, as an English fox-hunter would take a hedge. At Mohumerah Captain Hunt with about 250 of the 78th Highlanders attacked an army of 15,000 Persians, in position, and drove before him like a flock of sheep, the enemy, who left their guns behind them, loaded and laid, as trophies for the victors. The defeat was probably one of the most shameful ever recorded in the history of war. It was, therefore with no slight degree of astonishment that we received the intelligence that terrible legions of the Shah were marching upon Herat. If they are equal to perform the work to which they are said to be pledged, the improvement that they have made in five years must be wonderful indeed. We are afraid that no such luck will befall our army as being engaged in a campaign against Persia, for the present at all events; and as for the idea, which has been promulgated, of sending an Army of occupation into Afghanistan, we might with as much show of reason send one into Pomerania to hold in check the Armies of the Czar on the Western Frontier.

INDIAN "GUARANTEES."

(From the Athenæum and Statesman.)

It is with satisfaction that we notice a rumour, that the Government of India have determined not to guarantee any more undertakings, until those at present enjoying that advantage, have been fully carried out. By that time it is more than probable that the Government will have arrived at a due appreciation of the "guarantee" system; and will decline for the future to expose itself to all the kicks of fortune, retaining a very small chance indeed, of pocketing any of her half-pence.

It would perhaps have been impossible, or at least next door to it, for the Indian Government to have avoided adopting this system. At the time when this measure was determined on, the rage for Railways was so intense in England, and their absolute necessity an immense usefulness had taken such a hold of the public mind, that he would indeed have been a bold theorist, who would have ventured to dispute their applicability to any part of the habitable globe. It became then a question, merely of how they could be introduced into India; and consequently, the Directors of the East India Company, carried away probably by the Company-mania of the period, or perhaps feeling the necessity of inducing another body to endorse their sinking credit, abandoned themselves to a system which no prudent Mercantile Firm should have thought for a moment of committing themselves to. At the time, it was reported that the Directors wished to construct the Railway themselves, but were over-ruled by Sir John Hobhouse, then President of the Board of Control.

Whatever may have been the cause however which led to the adoption of this plan for introducing Railways, &c. into India; we fervently trust that it will no longer be persevered in; but that if a project be a sound one, offering great advantage to the country, it will be either executed by the Government itself, or left to the exercise of private enterprize. The finances of India are now in a position to enable her to follow this policy, and to cease forming any more *imperia in imperio*, dividing responsibility, and bandying propositions, after the fashion of the late East India Company, and the Board of Control. At present the Government are liable at any time to have unprofitable undertakings thrown on their hands at their full cost price. The Companies can always, if they choose, retire without loss, and oblige the Government to make good their expenditure. Theirs is a pretty safe game, if they play it prudently. In the meantime Government establishments have to be kept up, to control the Railways, and Railway establishments to correspond with the Government, and neither party is at liberty to act as it thinks best for the profitable development of undertakings, on which so much money has been, and is to be lavished.

We have stated above that a Railway Company has the option of compelling the Government to take the Railway off their hands, paying them its cost price, providing it be in fair working order. It is then plain that unless the Railway earns more than five per cent. clear, the Directors of a Company have no real interest in carrying it on, and if they persist in doing so, it can only be in the sanguine hope of better times. The Government pay five per cent. on all the expenditure that they endorse, and if a Railway only earns this five per cent. clear, there is no immediate advantage at least, in carrying it on. It is then merely saving the Government from loss consequent on their agreement. Whereas if a Railway earns 7½ per cent., there is a plain advantage of 2½ per cent. gained by the Shareholders in carrying it on; and if it earns only 2½ per cent., there is an equally plain loss to the Government of the 2½ per cent., which has to be paid the Shareholders, in order to make good the full amount of the guarantee, viz. 5 per cent. A very sanguine body of Directors might certainly carry on their Railway for a while, though it were earning no per cent. at all, and thus throw the full loss of five per cent. on their capital, on the Government. Such a body might even continue to work their Railway at a loss both to their Shareholders and the Government, though it would certainly be the Shareholders fault if they permitted such very sanguine views to predominate over prudence in the Direction. This has often however been done at home, and has proved occasionally to have been Judicious Policy, and frequently the reverse.

From the foregoing observations it is plain that, whether any or all of the Indian Railways become Government property shortly or not, depends on their earning 5 per cent. profit on the guaranteed capital, over and above all expenses of work and maintenance. For in taking up a Railway at the requisition of its Directors, the Government will as we have already stated only refund its cost price to the Company, providing the Line, and all its appurtenances be in good working order. We should mention here that at the expiration of the first twenty-five or fifty years from date of opening, the Government has retained the power of purchasing each Line at the average market value of its shares for the three last years of whichever period is selected. Since the above is the arrangement between the Government and the Railway Companies, we confess that we would see them all with pleasure in the Government hands. And although we do not of course desire the failure of any one of those projects, it would have been most satisfactory if one of them at least had been constructed by the Government directly, and also worked under Government superintendence. We would then be in a position to compare the two systems and see which was the more economical. We believe that the Railways would be carried on much more efficiently and economically by the Government itself, than by the Companies, and we would consequently gladly see a Railway in Government's possession. How for instance can a Board of Gentlemen meeting weekly somewhere in "the city," be expected to manage the Madras Railway as well as if it were a department of the office of our own Engineer-in-Chief, and its officers direct servants of Government? Of course, we are now only dealing in generalities, for an able Manager will neutralize the bad tendencies of the system. In fact, the success of a Railway situated so far from the seat of Direction, depends altogether on its manager, and the responsibility is no light one.

It would be useless at present for us to examine what might have been done, or left undone, if the construction of the Railways had been undertaken by the Government. We have the Railways now, and though they may not be all that could be desired, they can [illegible] doubt be of great advantage to the country, and [illegible] bly involve no great loss to the Government [illegible] do trust that if any other Railway is to be [illegible] desirable, it will either be left to private enterprize, or undertaken by the Government [illegible] our improved financial [illegible] no doubt raise money for [illegible] at five per cent: or [illegible] lien on the undertaking [illegible] measure the difficulty [illegible]

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management, and would be enabled to estimate properly the advantages of taking up any Railway that collapsed, if such an unfortunate event should occur; or of purchasing them all at the expiration of the period agreed on.

It may be objected to this course, that it is adding to the business of Government instead of reducing it, according to modern maxims. But this is mere political prudery, as respects India. We would no doubt, prefer seeing Railways in India carried out by private enterprize, but in its absence, their construction where necessary, is unquestionably a legitimate employment for Government funds and credit. There is no such difference between Irrigation and Railway Works, as to make the same system inapplicable to both.

We forbear to say much about the value of the "guarantee" to Shareholders. This subject has excited considerable discussion, and indeed some acrimony in London, and several letters, and pamphlets have been published explanatory of it. The one party hold that the Indian guaranteed stock is equal to Consols as a security; while the other maintain that it is worse than no guarantee at all, and is only a blind to deceive investors. It is as well that the public should know that their are two sides to the question, as then, actual, and intending Shareholders will examine for themselves the contracts of the Companies with the Government. Our own opinion is, that the security is an excellent one, though by no means equal to Consols; for it is certainly possible that through gross mismanagement of the Directors, and total disregard of their own interests by the Shareholders, great loss, up perhaps to fifty per cent of the capital, might be sustained. The expression too of "good working order," on which condition only the Government will receive the Railway at cost price, might be construed very differently by different Engineers; for those gentlemen almost rival the Doctors in the contrariety of their professional opinions. But notwithstanding those contingencies, the security is probably *second* only to Consols or Indian Stocks, or at least equal to first class Railway bonds at home.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

(*From the Times, Feb. 25.*)

Those who take an interest in foreign affairs will read the debates in the French Senate with curiosity and astonishment. The favourite topic of the Imperial party for many years has been the failure of the Parliamentary system. Some have denounced it as a virus, as a corrupting influence; others have pointed to the excesses of the Chambers, and the bitter animosities to which they gave rise, as a proof that the institutions which surrounded the Throne of July have been justly condemned. But, judging from what passes at the present time in Paris, we must believe that those unhappy results, which all Frenchmen admit, were not necessarily connected with the system of a responsible Ministry, government by a majority, and the [illegible]-interference of the Sovereign. After long and [illegible]ful experience; after seeing the Assembly of [illegible]onarchy and the Assembly of a Republic dis[illegible] by force; after a ten years' suspension [illegible]nly of political freedom, but even of indivi[illegible] rights; after listening for so long to the warning, [illegible] the pitying or insulting comments, of foreign [illegible]ns, the French are seemingly as far from wisdom [illegible]ver. The faults which have been confessed and [illegible]red by their own writers, and which most French[illegible]n conversation would declare with energy to have [illegible] the ruin of former Governments, are now appear[illegible]nchanged and with no probability of reformation, [illegible] Chambers of the Empire. The debate in the [illegible]h Senate, of which we have given a summary, [illegible]bles the worst displays at Washington during the [illegible]ays of the Union. If we put Ultramontanes and [illegible]ls for Slaverymen and Freesoilers, and the French [illegible]age for that spoken in America, there is no need [illegible]rther substitutions. The spirit is the same, the [illegible]thies and the personal vanity are the same, and, in spite of the precise and somewhat stilted style of French disputation, the coarseness and vindictiveness are exactly the same. Indeed, the formality of the expression in the case of French orators makes the hearty vulgarity of their treatment of each other the more incongruous. It is like a street fight between two cabmen in kid gloves.

The scene of the late remarkable display is the French Senate, and the actors in it comprise a Prince of the Blood, more than one high dignitary of the Church, some nobles of ancient family, and, as chorus, the whole assembly of eminent Frenchmen who have received the dignity of Senator on the ground of their wisdom, their patriotism, or their occupation of high official posts. It was before this illustrious body that Count de Persigny began to speak on Friday, the subject being certain attacks made on him by Count Segur d'Aguesseau. This gentlemen had called the Minister "the "Polignac of the Empire," and had accused him of imposing silence on journals of sound principles, while allowing democratic and revolutionary prints to fill France with their misstatements. That a member of the most exalted body of the Empire should think fit to call the Emperor's Minister by the name of a politician who had overthrown a dynasty, and been sentenced as a criminal by the laws of the country, is certainly an offence that could hardly be paralleled under the much-abused reign of Louis Phillippe. M. de Persigny spoke a few words in good taste, and then left his adversary to be dealt with by M. de Laguerronière, of whom M. d'Aguesseau had politely said that he had "misrepresented facts for party purposes." After a short discussion that subject also dropped. Then M. Pietri, formerly Perfect of Police, rose and read a speech harmless enough, being made up merely of the stock Imperialist commonplaces about the impotence of Parliamentary Government and the selfishness of the old parties. But at last the worthy ex-Prefect came to the Roman question, and immediately the Chamber was in excitement. Of course, his argument was that the Emperor had given proofs of his devotion to the Holy Father, but the *status quo* could not be prolonged. Then, with the provoking affectation of piety which the Imperialists are fond of, he observed, "We also are Catholics." This, it seems, was too much for the Opposition. "After your own fashion," exclaimed M. de Heeckeren. Certainly," replied M. Pietri. "I am no Capuchin monk, but a true Catholic, and not like many of those with whom I have become acquainted while in the exercise of the functions confided to me." "Tell us all about it," retorted M. de Heeckeren. Of course, the President interposed, and gave it as his opinion that these observations were inconsistent with the dignity of the Senate. Then M. Pietri, who had been blameless hitherto, hastened to put himself in the wrong by saying that he was a better Catholic than many who speculated on the title. Immediately the whole Senate was in commotion. One member would ask M. Pietri to explain what he meant by saying that some Catholics in that Assembly made a speculation of religion. "When I write the "biography of those men you may read it," was the courteous reply. Then a desultory dispute followed, marked in the report with "Agitation" and "Interruption," until oil was thrown on the troubled waters by the commencement of a prosy speech by Baron de Vincent, who proved to his own satisfaction that Rome could not be the capital of Italy, because in ancient times the inscription had been "*Populus Romanus*," and not "*Populus* "*Italicus*." It is at this point that the resemblance between Paris and Washington becomes strongest. We could hardly imagine that the following dialogue really took place on this side of the Atlantic:—The President.—"Have you almost finished?" Baron de Vincent.—"Not yet." The President.—"I must observe to you that the Senate is pay-"ing but little attention." Baron de Vincent.—"My speech will appear in the *Moniteur*." The President.—"If the noise renders you inaudible, your speech cannot be inserted in the *Moniteur*, for the reporters can only take down what they hear." The confession of the Baron that he was speaking for "bunkum," and the advice of the President that he should stop because nobody was listening, are new features in the conduct of debate in an august assembly.

The proceedings of Saturday are even more extraordinary. That singular mixture of good sense and rashness, acuteness and want of tact, the Prince Napoleon, drew down on himself a storm of disapprobation. For a Prince of the Blood to excite a tumult such as would be produced by Ledru Rollin or Proudhon shows a strange state of feeling both in the speaker and the hearers. The fact seems to be that the Prince is full of the idea of the democratic Bonaparte as a being necessary for the enlightenment and advancement of the present age, and he consequently is always on the verge of an imprudence. He may at any time commit the Government to a mistake, or offend the nation by some ill-considered phrase. In an Assembly made up in great part of numbers of the old families, and having five prelates in its number, the Imperial orator recalled the return from Elba, and declared that the Emperor had traversed France amid cries of "Down with the emigrants!" "Down with the nobles!" "Down with the traitors!" What made matters worse was that many Senators believed the Prince to have used the word "*pretres*," instead of "*traitres*." Great agitation prevailed, which was increased when the Prince went on to speak against "religious congregations and institutions which would impose on us a return to the bigotry of the Middle Ages." The Senators started to their feet. "Bravo, bravo!" shouted Mr. de Larochejaquelein. "Here we are again in full revolution." Prince Napoleon was called to order. He answered that he should not pay attention to it, because he had a right to say that "the return from Elba was a glory for the country." At last, after ineffectual attempts to be heard, the Prince was forced to submit to the indignity of sitting down amid the hostile clamour of his audience, and the pain of knowing that he had damaged his cause and his own character by his strange display.

But the whole Assembly shares the disgrace of unmannerly and virulent discussion. The Catholic Party [illegible] chiefly in fault. The attack on M. De Persigny [illegible] instance of the same policy which in I[illegible] [illegible] Reilly as a candidate for a seat [illegible] merely on the ground that [illegible] Irish Brigade in 1860. [illegible] posed which will not [illegible] only regret that [illegible] Chambers should [illegible] fatal to the [illegible] is taken [illegible] tres of [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of TANKS, Iron, varying from 3 to 6 feet square, calculated to contain from 168 to 1,350 gallons each. They are on view at the Commissariat Tank Shed, near the Government Cooperage, Esplanade. Offers will be received at the Deputy Commissary General Office, during the usual Office hours.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office,
25th March 1862.

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	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	25	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

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Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.
Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey, and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

2 Cases of Silk for Ladies Dresses.

An Office Palanquin, 50 dozen of Sherry, to close an account. 1 Cask of Whiskey.

ALSO

A Case of English Handsome Wire Canary Bird Cages of very neat patterns, mounted with figures and Bird Ornaments, including a large breeding Cage.

ALSO.

The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, comprising Carved Blackwood, Side Board, Wardrobe, Round, Camp, and other Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Cots, Presses, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles &c. &c.

A new Cavalry Saddle, with furniture, by H. & T. Peat of London, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Deccan Galloway, 14 hands high, age 7 years, perfectly quiet in Saddle or would go in a Buggy.

A Handsome London Built Carriage by "Rigby and Robinson," Park Lane, in excellent condition, with a pair of good serviceable fast horses, and harness, the whole to be sold in one lot.

A young bay Saddle Horse, good action, standing 15-1, would make a good charger.

Any Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will Sell by Public Auction, at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, the undermentioned Articles of unclaimed property, found in the G. I. P. R. Company's Carriages, and premises during the year ending 31st December 1861, comprising Cotton Umbrellas, European and Native Wearing apparel, Bedding, Copper and Brass Pots, Boots, Shoes, Boxes, Carpets, Blankets, and a variety of other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE COLOURED AND PLAIN ENGRAVINGS, JUST LANDED ex "PRIAM."

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close an account, an Invoice of fine Coloured and Plain Engravings, in handsome Gilt, Carved, Plain, and Rosewood Frames, viz.:—

Marriage of H. M. the Queen.
Coronation of H. M. the Queen.
Wellington and Blucher.
Spinning the Wheel.
Just Caught.
Duke of Wellington.
Slave Market, Constantinople.
Wounded Hound.
The Pirate Ship.
A Temperance Meeting.
Member Agriculture Society.
The friendly Meal.
The first Appeal.
The Stag (strong cut.)
Do. do. (common.)
Gluck presenting his Opera.
Happy Parents.
Happy Children.
Byron's Infancy.
Shakespear's do.
Good Morning, Grand Mamma.
Garden Flowers.
Field Flowers.
Solicitude, Getting too Serious.
Too Hot yet, Old Invalid.
First Taste Last Drop,
Europe, Asia, America, and Africa, (a set of 4.)
Country Feast, City Feast.
Scene on the Rhyne, Morning.
Steamer *Austria* on fire.
The Rescue, Grandfather's Tale.
Evening in Scotland.
Paddy at Home, Paddy Abroad.
Turn first, Turn next.
Faithful Companion.
Best Friend, Sympathy.
Gentle Warning, Good Night.
Steeple Chase, Waiting their turn.
Youth no Virtue, Punishment must be.
Drawing Room's Dogs.
Mason and Painter in Love.
Family and Bachelor Concerts.
First Step, First Care.
Earth, Air, Water, and Fire, (a set of 4.)
What do you wish? If you please?
If I knew? If I understand?
Donkeys break fast and Last do.
Debated and Settled Question.
Mother's Portrait, Disturbed pleasure.
Cats Fishing and Cats Hunting.
My Dog, My Puss.
Soldiers' Life, (set of 4) Best Mother.
Twilight in England, Mama's delight.
May and December.
England, France, Doing the Elegant.
Before and After Nuptials.
Napoleon at Fountainbleau.
Do. at Waterloo and Pyrenees.
Sherry Sir? Did you Ring Sir?
Wine Sir? May I come Sir?
Spring, Autumn, Winter, and Summer (a set.)
The Halt, and many other interesting subjects.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED HOUSES, AT MATHERAN HILL.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, precisely at 2 P. M. will be sold by Public Auction at the Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., the following two Valuable Houses, amply furnished.

LOT No. 1.

"SPRING WOOD." This House, is very large, Airy, and agreeable, and can conveniently accommodate two separate families, is situated at the above Hill, has just undergone a thorough repair, is built on the second loftiest range of the Matheran Hill, on the road leading to the late Governor Lord Elphinstone's residence, and commands the most excellent view round the Matheran, and Deccan Hills, and is situated within half a mile from inexhaustible Spring of pure sweet water, the Walls of the buildings are pucka, built of brick, lime, and mortar, the doors, and windows are of teakwood, with Sashe's and Glasses, the beams and rafters are of teakwood likewise Overlaid with layer of Bamboo matting over with a Grass thatch of nine inches in thickness, is also secured with a frame work of Split Bamboos, the out offices are substantially built and afford most ample accommodation, both for servants and Cattle.

This House was rented for the present season for Rupees Five hundred.

The purchaser well be entitled to the rent. But the purchaser is not to disturb or remove the present tenant till his agreement is over. Site No. 46, Plot 2 acres, and 21 Goutas, yearly rent payable to Government Rupees 12-10 annas.

LOT No. 2.

"GARBUT HALL." This is also an excellent House, good, and airy, amply furnished, has also just undergone a thorough repair, is built on the second loftiest range of the Matheran Hill on a tableland, and commands the most extensive view of the surrounding Country both Hills and valleys, and is situated within two hundred yards of never failing spring of pure sweet water, this house is also large and can conveniently accommodate two separate families.

Garbut Hall for the last two seasons, as well as the present one is let at Rupees 450.

The purchaser is not to disturb or remove the present tenant until June next, and the purchaser shall be entitled to the above rent of Rupees 450. Site No. 70 plot 4 Acres, and 25 Goutas, Rent Rupees 23-2 per annum payable to Government. The Compound preduces 20,000 bundles of Hay annually.

The materials used in this House is precisely the same as described in the first lot.

Full particulars and lists of furniture and plans can be seen at the rooms of the Auctioners.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, of Colonel J. B. WOOSNAM, and Major T. T. HAGGARD, the same comprises handsome Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons, Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Elegantly Carved Open Worked Black wood furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Screens, Whatnots, Side Board, Large four post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Handsome Carpets, Bronze hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY'S SHARES.

On WEDNESDAY next the 30th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, five Shares in the Bombay Oil Pressing Company, For forther particulars apply to W. H. Crawford, Esq. Solicitor.

NOTICE.

Under Powers of Sale contained in Deeds of Mortgage dated respectively the 2nd day of September 1854, and the 23rd day of October 1858, and respectively Executed by LUXUMEE NARRAYEN RAM BHANDAREE to NARRAYEN LUXUMONJEE, and to GOOLALL DEWA and JETHA BHIMA the undermentioned properties will be sold on the premises by Public Auction in five lots, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on the several days hereinafter mentioned for the sale thereof respectively:—

LOT 1ST.—On Wednesday the thirtieth day of April inst at four o'clock P. M., all that Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate lying and being in or near Lowar Chawl street without the Fort walls of Bombay, and standing partly upon ground belonging to Government and partly on the Fazundary ground belonging to Mahadoo Bholay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards and 7/9th of a square yard, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 90 and by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under No. 1182.

LOT 2ND.—On Thursday the first day of May next at 4 o'clock P. M., all that Piece or Parcel of land or ground with the Messuage Tenement Chawl or range of buildings built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate and being at or near Cowasjee Patell's Tank, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75 and by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 222.

LOT 3RD.—On Friday the second day of May next at 4 o'clock P. M. all that other Piece or Parcel of land or ground or Cocoanut Oart called Malawdy Oart, together with the Messuage Tenement or Bunglow and sheds thereon standing, and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate lying and being at Mahim wood or district in the Island of Bombay, consisting of three Wheels, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 244, and by the Collector of Assesment under No.

LOT 4TH.—On Friday the second day of May next at 5 o'clock P. M. all that other Piece or Parcel of land or ground or Cocoanut Oart called Khooruskhand with the Messuages Tenements or sheds standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim Wood or district in the Island of Bombay, consisting of one Wheel, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 308.

LOT 5TH.—On Saturday the third day of May next, at 5 o'clock P. M. all that other Piece or Parcel of land or ground with the Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate at Girgaum Road near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Churney Wady without the Fort Walls of Bombay, which said Piece of Ground containing by admeasurement 150 feet in length and 31 feet in breadth or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 44, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had on application to the Auctioneers, or to Charles Edward Stanger Leathes, Esquire, their Solicitor, at his office No. 25 Medow Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th April 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 ,, Longcloths.
700 ,, T Cloths.
1000 ,, Jacconets.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

ALSO,

An Invoice of John Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jelly, in 1lb. Tin, consisting of Raspberry, Strawberry, Greengage, Plum, Damson, Gooseberry, Cherry, Apple, Black and Red Currants. Jams and Jelly, Orange Marmalade, &c. &c. all in good order.

10 Cases each 2 dozen Morton's Lozenges and Comfits.

AT 1 P. M.

A Litter of first rate Bull Terrier Pups.

SALE OF COTTON UMBRELLAS.

On FRIDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on account of Ebramjee Moolla Adamjee the first purchaser, by order of Messrs. Ardaseer Rustomjee & Co.

G
B 5 Cases containing 125 Dozens Cotton Umbrellas.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises adjoining the Byculla Railway Station.

800 Candies in lots of about 50 Candies well seasoned dry Timber of large Scantling, consisting of Benteak, White Cedar, Eyne, Hedu, Cullum, Bastard Sandal and Red Cedar.

SALE OF NEW STEAM ENGINES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their rooms, Two Steam Engines with Boilers &c. complete.

No. 1—is a Portable Steam Engine of 14 horse power, with multitubular Boiler, fitted on wheels to enable it to be applicable to various works in different parts of a property.

The above is erected and in working order in the compound of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Byculla, where it can be inspected.

Specification of this.

Fly Wheel Governor with Governor Bracket and Crank, 2 Bevel Wheels for Governor Eccentric Rod and Strap, Throtle valve Rod and coupling Crank Shaft, blow off Cock for Boiler, blow off Cock for Cylinder, Manhole Door and Bridges, 8 holding down Plates and Bolts, Wall Box Plummer Block, Damper and Frame, regulating valve, safety valve and overcheck valve for feed. Ball weight for damper. Ball weight for safety valve, Bolts, Steam Pipe and bends, exhaust and service Pipes.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c. &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY the 3rd May, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of T. L. BRUCE, ESQUIRE, consisting of rich Cut Glass ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, Electroplated Spoons and Forks for 12 in Case, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Salver, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Butter pot, Candlesticks, Silver handle Table Cutlery in Case for 12, open work Carved Blackwood Chiffoniers, Conversation Couches with springs and Silk lining round, Pier, Sofa, Dining, and Side Tables, Easy Pridieu Drawing Room and Dining Room Chairs, Side Board, Screens, Teapoys, Work Table, Large fourpost Bedstead complete, Wardrobe Clothes and Gown Presses, Flower Stand, Child's Bed, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Brussels Carpets, Cooking pots and superior furniture.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built Brougham suited for 1 Horse or a Pair.

A Serviceable Open Carriage.

A Pair of Strong young Horses.

A Set of Double Harness, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, but the property will be on view three days before the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CORNOPEAN.

A Double Silver Plated, highly finished drawing room Cornopean by "Distin" in Morocco case lined with silk, a beautiful instrument.

PORT WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts ... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ... ,, 7-8 ,,

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 24th April 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Telegraphic Communication being now opened to Jubal in the Red Sea, the undersigned begs to give notice that he will receive messages at his Office for transmission to any telegraph station in the United Kingdom subject to the following conditions.

VIA BOMBAY STEAMERS TO JUBAL.

Messages will be received up to 4 P. M. on the day of the departure of each steamer.

The rate for the first twenty words including names and addresses of sender and receiver, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 16-4 for every additional ten words or fraction of ten words.

VIA GALLE, CALCUTTA STEAMERS TO JUBAL.

Messages will be received up to 4 P. M. of the 15th and 30th of each month, later dates being unsafe.

The rate for these will be Rs. 36-12 for the first twenty words and one half that sum for every additional ten words or fraction of ten words.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

No figures to be used in a message.

All messages will be numbered as received, and transmitted from Jubal in the same order.

Every message to be accompanied by its cost, a small printed receipt will be handed to the messenger bringing it, upon which will appear the number of the message.

It is particularly requested that each message shall be forwarded to this office in a sealed envelope bearing upon its face the words "Overland telegram," and addressed to the Agent of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company.

As the majority of messages will be received on Mail days, correspondence must be avoided, it is therefore advisable that trustworthy messengers should be sent with them.

All messages from up-country must be accompanied by a reference for payment to some firm in Bombay.

The undersigned is not prepared to furnish a list of the telegraph stations in the United Kingdom nor to state the rates for intermediate ports or places.

Telegraph forms can be obtained at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Red Sea and India Telegraph Company.
Bombay, 15th April 1862.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE.
Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots...	14 p. pair.
,,	French Calf do. ...	18 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do...	18 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes ...	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.
Hummum Street, Fort.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.
Below Table Rock.
Tarupin Tower Niagara
Horse Shoe Falls Do.
Suspension Bridge.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.

Ice Bridge.
Rapids from Lunar Island.
On Lunar Island.
Lunar Island Scenery.
American Falls.
Point View Summer.
Ship *Canada* at Sea.
Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.
From Lunar Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.
From Point View.
From Tarupin Tower.
Lunar Island Bridge.

Table Rock from the Falls
Underneath Goat Island.
Below Table Rock.
Table Rock and Falls.
Horse Shoe Falls.
Tarupin Tower.
Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

ARMY AND EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND Co., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds.—SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

New Literary and Political Paper for India and the Colonies.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, SCIENCE, AND ART,
For India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.
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AGENTS:—
Calcutta.—Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
Madras—Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co.
Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £570,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—David Jones, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
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Agents and Secretaries.
Messrs. Braddon and Co.

Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co.
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Directors.

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George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.

Medical Referee.
C. C. Mead, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	,,	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	,,	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the whole *of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premiums be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in 1 dia, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance not *under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances fo the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order af the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope hat the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41 5	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	33	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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